THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,821—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1912				
14th Dec.	EGYPT	8000	...	...
21st „	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10000
28th „	PERSIA	8000	...	...
1913				
4th Jan	SALSETTE	6040	MANTUA	11000
11th „	MACEDONIA	10500	...	...
18th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
25th „	ARABIA	8000	...	...
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10300
8th „	CHINA	8000	...	...
15th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
22nd „	EGYPT	8000	...	...
1st March	MOREA	11000	...	...
8th „	PERSIA	8000	...	...
15th „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th „	†ARCADIA	7000	...	...
22nd „	MANTUA	11000	...	...
29th „	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	...	...
12th „	MOLDAVIA	10000	...	...
19th „	MALOJA	12500	...	...
26th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	...	...
10th „	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th „	PERSIA	8000	...	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.
ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.
PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers. Tonnage. Captains. Leave Bombay on
Massilia ... 5091 J. Thomson......... 6th Dec. 1912.
Olympia ... 5124 J. Kinnaird.........15th „ „
*Circassia.. 6716 C.F.Osborne R.N.R. 6th Jan. 1913.
Scindia ... 5106 Wm. Kelso.........18th Jan. „
*Jastalia... 6388 G. Mitchell......... 2nd Feb. „

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

*Elysia ... 6368 J. Coverley ....23rd Feb. 1913.
Massilia ... 5091 J. Thomson......... 9th March „
Olympia ... 5124 J. Kinnaird ....23rd „ „
*Circassia.. 6716 C F.Osborne R.N.R 10th April „
Scindia ... 5106 Wm. Kelso.........22nd „ „
*Jastalia... 6388 G. Mitchell .... 5th May „
*Elysia ... 6368 J. Coverley.........18th „ „
* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 418	627
Bombay to Port Said	„ 448	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	„ 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	„ 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	„ 591	891
Bombay to Liverpool	„ 605	957
Bombay to New York	„ 826	1,339
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	„ 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No, 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via
Lhasa	2184	Mon. 9th Dec.	11 a.m.*	P.D. and C.M.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs. 12th Dec.	9 a.m. †	C.M.
Linga	2185	Friday 13th Dec.	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka" 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 12th Dec., calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mohomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Bankura" 3,200 tons, on Wednesday, 11th December, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on Thursday, 26th December, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Virawa," 3360 tons on or about 10th December.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
9th December, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
"Armand Behic"	6335	Mouret	16th Jan. 1913.
Sydney	4120	Rat	13th Feb. 1913.
Yarra	4142	Tivolle	13th Mar. 1913.
Australien	6385	Costa	11th April 1913.
Oceanien	4143	Mages	8th May 1913.

PASSAGE FARES.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single) ...	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return) ...	„ 891	743	405
To London (single) ...	„ 660	528	270
Do. (return) ...	„ 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's steamers at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST BY TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct;
FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna	5255	A. Muzio	15th Dec. 1912
Sicilia	5239	D. Maganzini.	15th Jan. 1913
Sardegna	5255	A. Muzio	15th Feb. 1913

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from,	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Capri	4196	A. de Amezaga	10th Dec. 1912.
Ischia (a)	4059	G. Belsito	8th Jan. 1913.
Capri (a)	4193	A. de Amezaga	8th Feb. 1913.

(a) Proceeding direct from Singapore to KOBE.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; to HONGKONG Rs. 220; and to KOBE, Rs. 250.

Subject to alterations; for further particulars apply to

G. FERRERO,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY. TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

COLLARS GLAZED, IRONED & TURNED BY ELECTRIC MACHINERY @ 1 Anna Each. LEAVING ROOM FOR THE TIE TO SLIP ROUND. GIVING THE WEARER A WELL DRESSED APPEARANCE.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO., DRY CLEANING DYEING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS, 2-16 HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Oakes' Madras Cigars

ARE recognised as the standards of excellence. They are hand-made and guaranteed free from opium. Highest awards whenever exhibited. The following are a few popular Brands:—

			PER 100 RS.	A.
Anglo-Indians No. 1, 4½",	Boxed	100	4	0
Oriental Cheroots	5" „	100	3	8
Supers, No. 1,	4½" „	50	4	14
La Flor de Coromandel—				
IMPERIALS,	5½" „	50	8	8
CABINETS,	4½" „	50	7	6
OPERAS,	3" „	100	5	12
Fiancees,	4½" „	50	9	6
Empires,	4½" „	50	10	8
Gymkhanas,	5½" „	50	13	12
Vishnus (Longs),	5" „	100	3	14
Vishnus (Shorts),	3½" „	100	2	12

Obtainable at all Stores and Tobacconists throughout India and Burma, or direct from the Company at the Prices quoted above, delivered free by Post.

Write for New Illustrated Edition of Cigar Price List.

OAKES & CO., Ltd.,
Box No. 24, MADRAS.

BANKS.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.
THE HON'BLE SIR PHIROZSHA M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—3 per cent. per annum allowed from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSIT:—12 months deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods on application.

Loans granted on approved Securities.

Purchase and Sale of Securities effected at ⅛ per cent. commission.

AUDITORS:—Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants.

HEAD OFFICE:
Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London) Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	„	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ...	„	17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tihling
Tientsin
Tokyo
Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP............£400,000
RESERVE............£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, Londons.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

PERMANENT GIFTS FOR XMAS AND THE NEW YEAR.

A CHRISTMAS offering of jewellery, apart from its affording the gladest acceptance, forms a lasting and permanent gift. Novelty, however, is the first essential ruling in a projected present and those in quest of something new will find at the establishment of Messrs. Marcks and Co., all that fulfils the most exacting qualification. Messrs. Marcks and Co., Ltd., make a speciality of the best and most artistic British-made jewellery and the designs on exhibition for Christmas are certainly the most graceful in character. Pendants of diamonds and pendants of finely cut fancy gems surrounded by a light framework of gold or platinum set with pearls, diamonds or enamel are simple and pleasing. Delicately modelled necklets form quite a large collection of this firm's stock and many of the designs are striking and original in effect, possessing uncommon individuality which cannot but appeal to the good taste of the refined. Brooches comprise a graceful collection and include designs carried out in precious and fancy gems, the delicacy of some of the designs point to their exclusive use with material of delicate texture. The Motor Brooch has undoubtedly established its vogue judging by the variety and costliness of some of the ideas. The ever popular Bracelet is worn day after day and all day long. The range here is extensive and it is impossible to particularise any one design for preference as they are all that is artistic. The demand for Earrings and Earstuds, either for pierced or unpierced ears, can be met from a large supply in screw and swing-set *boutons* of single gems, or the fancy pendant earrings which help so appreciably in outlining a face. You will not have seen the best in earrings if you do not visit the establishment of Marcks and Co., Ltd. In jewelled Rings of chosen gems; please particularly note that we mention chosen gems. Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s reputation depends on originality and taste and paramount above all quality and value. We were particularly attracted by a few choice rings, set with gems which spell "Love me" and "Dearest"—but there are other novelties difficult to describe individually. For masculine use there are vest buttons, links, tie pins, watches, pencils, signet rings, smokerswants in silver and gold, binoculars and lastly Goerz Pocket Cameras which are particularly useful during the holideys. All who desire that a present should take the form of an article of jewellery cannot obtain better value than they will at this well-known firm of jewellers.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN, CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments, received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock. Soft shell Almonds and Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Chestnuts and Malaca Raisins, and Greek Figs.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

CHRISTMAS ORDERS NOW REGISTERED AT

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHRISTMAS BOXES containing a CAKE, CONFECTIONERY, CRACKERS, etc., from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25, list on application.

Finest Cumberland Hams	8 to 12 lbs.	Rs. 1-4 per lb.
„ „ „	18 to 25 lbs.	„ 1-2 per lb.
Whole Cooked Hams trimmed & ready for the table		„ 2-0 per lb.
Finest Wiltshire Bacon Middles on cut ...	...	„ 1-2 per lb.

CHEDDAR, GUIYERE & DUTCH CHEESE on cut and in tins.

FANCY PRESENTATION BOXES of SWEETS and CHOCOLATES, XMAS CRACKERS, SANTA CLAUS STOCKINGS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS for Table Decoration, etc., etc., etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, **BOMBAY.**

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER,
FIAT, AND
WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the
SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE.
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150° in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150° „ „	
Chester	125° „ „	
Devoe's	125° „ „	
Monkey	125° „ „	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.
150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED
"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.	REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST	NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.	**"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.**

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET
"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

IMPORTED BY
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA) LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150°

PREVENT ILLNESS

BY TAKING

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.

At the first sign of Fever, Ague, or Influenza. They are cures that have stood the test of years, and are to-day the most widely used of all fever remedies.
Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobiesitch, etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

Of all dealers, or of
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.
WORLI, LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co's.

ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Cholorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:
V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICER COMMANDING 79 Coy., R.G.A., will not be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS contracted by any person belonging or attached to 79 Coy., R.G.A., during the time it is stationed in any place within the area of the Bombay Brigade.

THE BAMANKUA MANGANESE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bamankua Manganese Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Taj Buildings, Wallace Street, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of December, 1912, at 4-30 O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time), when the subjoined resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 3rd day of December, 1912, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:—

"That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 3,00,000 divided into 30,000 shares of Rs. 10 each to Rs. 1,50,000 divided into 30,000 shares of Rs. 5 each, and that such reduction be effected by cancelling Capital which has been lost, or is unrepresented by available assets, to the extent of Rs. 5 per share upon each of the 30,000 shares which have been issued, and are now outstanding and by reducing the nominal amount of all the shares in the Company's Capital from Rs. 10 to Rs. 5 per share."

Dated this 9th day of December, 1912.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Taj Buildings, Wallace Street,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of FLOUR BAGS for one year from 1st January to 31st December 1913. Quality A. Twill 44 of 26 1-2 2 5-8 Oz. by Samnuggar, Titaghur or Hastings Mills. Also for the purchase of Empty Wheat Bags. Full particulars can be obtained on application at the company's offices.

For The Union Flour Mills Ld.
TULLOCKCHUND AND SHAPOORJI.
Agents.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ld., Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

BUTHIDOUNG-MAUNGDAW TRAMWAY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon of 31st December, 1912, for the construction of the above Tramway on the 2 feet 6 inches gauge in the North of the Akyab District of the Arakan Division of Burma, comprising some 5 1-2 miles of hill section (including a tunnel about 225 yards in length), and some 13 miles of flat and slightly undulating country.

Plans, specifications and conditions of contract can be seen at the office of the undersigned between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily.

Printed forms of tender can be obtained from the office of undersigned on payment of a fee of Rs. 5 per copy.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest of any tender.

THE ARAKAN FLOTILLA Coy., Ltd.,
Promoters.
The Buthidoung-Maungdaw Tramway.

Akyab, dated 25th November, 1912.

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of December, 1912, at 4-5 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing as Extraordinary Resolutions the following resolutions, that is to say:—

(1) That in Article 6 of the Company's Articles of Association the words and figures "of the nominal value of Rs. 1,000 each" shall be cancelled and the following substituted in its place: "of such nominal value as shall correspond with the nominal value of the shares existing at the date of the passing of the Resolution by the Board for the increase of capital."

(2) That in Article 93 the word "ten" shall be substituted for the word "six."

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated this 3rd day of December, 1912.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM AND Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Currimbhoy Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of December, 1912, at 4 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing as Extraordinary Resolutions the following resolutions, that is to say:—

(1) That each of the existing shares of Rs. 1,000 fully paid up be divided into 4 fully paid up shares of Rs. 250 each.

(2) That the existing certificates of shares be called in by the Directors and cancelled and that new certificates be issued subject to the provisions contained in Clauses 16 and 17 of the Articles of Association.

(3) That the condition contained in Clause 5 of the Company's Memorandum of Association be altered by cancelling the following words, viz. "Eight hundred shares of rupees one thousand each," and substituting in their place the following words "three thousand two hundred shares of rupees two hundred and fifty each."

(4) That in Article 4 of the Company's Articles of Association the words "eight hundred shares of the nominal value of rupees one thousand each" shall be cancelled and the following substituted in their place; "three thousand two hundred shares of the nominal value of rupees two and fifty each."

(5) That in Article 6 of the Company's Articles of Association the words and figures "of the nominal value of Rs. 1,000 each" shall be cancelled and the following substituted in their place, namely:—of such nominal value as shall correspond with the nominal value of the shares existing at the date of the passing of the Resolution by the Board for the increase of capital."

(6) That the following words shall be added to Article 36 at the end, viz. "or any less amount as the Directors may fix."

(7) That in Article 93 the word "ten" shall be substituted for the word "six."

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated this 3rd day of December, 1912.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY IBRAHIM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

STATE ENTRY OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY INTO DELHI, ON THE 23RD DECEMBER.

PASSENGERS for DELHI, wishing to TRAVEL by the "BOAT EXPRESS," leaving Colaba, at 12 noon, on FRIDAY, the 20th DECEMBER, and due at Delhi, at 12-20 the following day, are invited to register their names in advance at the office of the Undersigned. Christmas concession tickets (single fare for the return journey) will be available by this train, and passengers have the option of returning by the metre gauge route via Jaipur, Ajmer and Ahmedabad, or by either of the two Broad-gauge routes, G. I. P. or B. B. & C. I.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th December, 1912.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

FRESH SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received upto 2 P. M., (S. T.), on TUESDAY, the 17th December, 1912, for fitting up the University Buildings with Electric Light Installation.

Plans and detailed specifications of the work, fittings, etc., are open for inspection in the University Office.

The Syndicate do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
Registrar, University of Bombay.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1912.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of a large CORRUGATED IRON GABLE ROOFED SHED, having a floor area of about 142' by 46' by 44'-6" high from the adjacent road level up to the ridge. The roof is complete in all respects, is in good condition and supported on H. iron pillars. Purchasers would be required to dismantle and remove the materials. Within six weeks from the date of order to do so.

Also two Babcock and Wilcox Ld. W. I. F. type water tube Boilers, each with an evaporative capacity of 2,000 lbs. of water per hour. These Boilers are complete with coal burning furances, and in good order and condition, and are suitable for a working pressure of 150 to 180lbs. The fittings of the boilers are in serviceable condition and connected steam piping is also available.

One 40" "Sirocco" Centrifugal Cased Fan suitable for direct coupling to steam engine or motor. This fan was used for a few months for induced draught, but is in good condition.

Offers will be received by the Vice-Chairman. The Corporation do not bind themselves to accept any offer or to assign any reason for rejecting any offer.

The above material and plant can be inspected at the Entally Incinerator site in Lower Circular Road opposite Dharamtolla Street.

Further detailed particulars may be obtained on application to the Chief Engineer.

C. C. CHATTERJEE,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Municipal Office.
The 22nd November, 1912.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of latest style and choice pertaining to Gent's wear is just unpacked and stored and the undersigned cordially invite personal visits of all their kind patrons and the public in general.

The collections in steel, canvas and Leather Trunks, Gladstone, Kits and Hand Bags, Holdalls, Rugs and Mauds, Cashmere Tweed and Venitions, Hats, Hosiery and Shirts in most attractive qualities and the prices very moderate.

HAJEE EBRAHIM BROTHER.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
No. 1, SITARAM BUILDING.
Near, Crawford Market, Bombay.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY
Agents
AT
DELHI.

KING KING & CO.,
1, KASHMIR GATE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY, No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey and white and coloured piecegoods and the following:—

Furniture such as drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs lined tapestry, single and double panel and glass door almiras, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, teapoys, sofas, square piano carved partition screen made to order hatstands, bookcases, phonographs, iron safes cottage piano, American organ.

1 D. B. B. L. 12 bore shot gun with case.

25 Volumes Encyclopedia Britanica with revolving stand.

At 4 p.m. (S.T.).

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, the effects of the late Mr. S. J. Tellery, such as carpet designs, design books, plates, etc.

By order of the Bandmaster, 1st R. Warwickshire Regiment, 24 iron band stands and 4 sets of acetyline lamp.

At 2-30 p. m. (S. T.).

Several Gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 Light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 Light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 Light rubber-tyred shigram.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Gold and Diamond and Pearl Jewellery.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver in suit No. 919 of 1911, (Mulibai vs. Hirabai), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at their Rooms, No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 12th Instant, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), the following jewellery such as Diamond rings, Pearl and Ruby nosering, gold necklace of valandies, Pearl necklace of 5 strings, pearl Toranmala, pearl bangles, and Raifuls, seed pearl kaddas, Ivory chudies, and chudas, gold bangles, sanklas, kadas, gajras, mohanmalas, necklaces, long chains necklaces, Hirakanthies and Hirasanklies, toranhar watch guard, vanks, rings, earrings, lavangias tanmania, silver langars, atnasias, kadas toerings, kandoras, bars, &c.

A Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above will be on view at the Rooms of the auctioneers from TO-MORROW.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th December, 1912.

AMUSEMENTS.

RUSSIAN IMPERIAL TRIO
BOX PLAN
NOW OPEN
at **S. ROSE & Co.**, for
THE WORLD FAMOUS
RUSSIAN INSTRUMENTALISTS
LEO JAN and MISCHEL.
CHERNIAVSKY
Piano, Violin and 'Cello
TWO CONCERTS ONLY.
TOWN HALL
DEC. 26 & 28.

Says Prof. Auer. of St. Petersburg Conservatoire, LEO JAN and MISCHEL Cherniavsky are the **GREATEST LIVING TRIO**, of Instrumentalists

RESERVED SEATS Rs. 5 Rs. 3
Concert-Direction-HENRY DALLAS
MANAGER-HOWARD EDIE.

All roads lead to MAIDANIA,
But the Royal Road to
WILLISON'S CIRCUS,
THIS MONDAY NIGHT COMPLETE CHANGE

First apperance of
VALIMA
VALIMA

on the floating Black Wire LA PETITE ADELE, Suspending any member of the Audience in mid-air by her teeth.

MADAME WILLISON'S
Troupe of Pretty Ponies.
MONS. ROUGAL'S
6 BENGAL TIGERS 6
BLACK BEARS.
an act seething with sensationalism.

Commencing 9 P. M. sharp. Get in line early and see it all. All Circus Tickets gives

FREE ADMISSION FREE
"MAIDANIA."

BOMBAY CITY POLICE CLUB.
ANNUAL BALL
IN THE TOWN HALL,
on TUESDAY, 31st December, 1912,
"NEW YEAR'S EVE"
at 9-30 p. m. S. T.

Tickets may be had through any member of the Club or from

G. A. NEWBY,
Honorary Secretary,
Police St. P. & V. Docks.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
A GREAT SENSATIONAL FILM
OF
A Bank Failure and Financial Crash.
THE GREED FOR GOLD,
OR
A BIG BANK FAILURE
with its attendant wild scenes
ON
THE PARIS EXCHANGE HOUSE
followed by a run on the Bank.

This film presents a stirring tale of modern times of "frenzied finance" and a big bank crash. There are tremendous scenes in it, scenes in which hundreds of gesticulating stock-brokers and jobbers shout, barter, sell and buy in one of the world's famous arenas of finance during a great crisis. There follows scenes illustrating a run on a big bank, and the terrible fall of a mighty financier from the pinnacle upon which money power has placed him. Nearly every one of Pathe's Best Actors plays in this film. It is

THE STAR CAST FILM.

First show commences
at 6-30 p.m.

WINES, SPIRITS BEERS &C.

The following popular and well-known Brands of Whiskies from Messrs. ROBERTSON SANDERSON & Co., Ltd., LEITH, can be had wholesale from

CROFT MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY, or retail from
MESSRS. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
and
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

Liqueur Scotch Whisky (as supplied to the Savoy Hotel and Restaurant Ltd.)

O.B.G. (Old Blended Glenlive) WHISKY.
O.H.S. (Old Highland Scotch) WHISKY.
G.O.H. (Grand Old Highland) WHISKY.
SECOND TO NONE WHISKY.

CLARKES
B 41.
PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

AMUSEMENTS.

MAIDANIA.

SKATING RINK & TRACK.
SKATING TICKETS Re. 1
Can be purchased at the Main Gates and admit free to Maidania.
SUNDAY MORNING 9 TO 11 A. M. WEEK DAY MORNINGS 8 TO 10 A. M.
Buy a season ticket and learn to skate. Figure Skating is good for the Figure.
AL. FRESCO GRILL.
ENGLISH PROVISIONS. MODERATE CHARGES.
LADIES' TEA GARDEN
Open daily from 5 p.m. Free admission to Tea parties before 5-30 p. m.
GREAT REDUCTIONS ON
Alpine Railway. Jaldi-Jaldi.

MAIDANIA.
THURSDAY 12TH DECEMBER.
THE MIRTH MAKERS.
Company of High class European Artistes will appear nightly in the
GARDEN RESTAURANT.
AT 6-45 AND 9-45.
A continuous change of programme.
SONGS DUETS DANCES.
Admission As. 8.

HERE THIS WEEK! A GREAT DETECTIVE DRAMA.

BLACKMAIL.

A Splendid Sensational Story full of Startling Incidents, dealing with the Methods of Ring of Blackmailers and their final overthrow by a clever detective.

3,000 ft. long.
PRIZE SHOW—ON SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY—7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11.
SATURDAY and SUNDAY—11-15 to 12-15.

AMERICA-INDIA.
CHARNI ROAD. TELEPHONE No. 1271.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)..................Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)..................Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs.1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ....£ 365,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA, LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan) PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..............£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore,
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy,
Newara-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Nakuru,
Kisumu,
Jinja,
Kampala,
Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141,
BOMBAY.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED ... ... Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ... ... Rs. 8,62,618
RESERVE FUND (In Govt. Papers)... Rs. 8,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ % p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of out-stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply of

SRI RAM B. A.,
Manager.

Bombay, 59, Apollo Street.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED a MEDICAL OFFICER for one of the Company's steamers sailing shortly for Jeddah. Apply personally to the AGENT, Bombay and Persia S. N. Coy.

ELECTRICAL Lamps, Cables, Fans and Accessories.—OOMEDRAM JEEWABHAI & Co., Bankers and Govt. Contractors, Kalbadevi Road. Installations undertaken at moderate Rates. All Materials Stocked.

GAZDAR AND CO.—MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS, Church Gate Street. Large Stock best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3⅞d. to 1s. 4⅞d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values, —Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up.............. Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund.............. " " 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits.............. " " 558,288,69

LONDON OFFICE: 36 Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Singapore.
Hongkong.
Canton.
Manila.
Cebu.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Pekin.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
San Francisco.
Mexico.
Panama.
Colon.
Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit; and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AT:—
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID UP ....£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..........£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shiply and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M PETIT, Bart,
MATHURADAS GOOULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..............$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund..............$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund..............£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Colombo
Foochow
Hamburg
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Ipoh
Johore
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
London
Lyons
Malacca
Manila
Nagasaki
New York
Peking
Penang
Rangoon
Saigon
San Francisco
Shanghai
Shanghai Hongkew
Singapore
Sourabaya
Taipeh
Tientsin
Tsingtau
Yokohama
Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

TO LET at Naigaum, near Public Fountain, 5 minutes' drive from Dadar, a Bungalow with large compound, 10 rooms and stable. Open to inspection at any time. Rent Rs. 55. Apply to

Dr. BATLIWALLA,
Worli.
Telephone No. 2270.

TO BE LET.—FLATS, at Colaba Reclamation for Europeans only, Bed-rooms with Bath, Shower and W. C. Electric Light and Fan, Facing the Sea. Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 465 care of this Paper.

TO LET.—Best part of Bombay, large well furnished Bed-room with private Bath, Shower and W. C., Electric Light and Fan, to the European married couple. Good view of sea and gardens. Terms moderate. Address Box 462, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED

WANTED.—MARINE ENGINEER for land billet, B.O.T. certificate; B.I. man preferred, salary Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 and commission, according to ability. Apply with copies of testimonials to "A. T.," care of this paper.

WANTED at St. JOSEPH'S CONVENT, BANDRA, a resident TEACHER having a Secondary Teacher's certificate.

Apply to the SUPERIORESS.

WANTED.—A TRUSTWORTHY and ENERGETIC CONTRACTOR for the sale and distribution of Newspapers. Deposit Rs. 200 required. Apply Box No. 562, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—2 FIRST CLASS PRINTING MACHINE MEN, those used to half tone and better Class Jobbing Work only need Apply to Box No. 468, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, in good condition No. 4 Bull's Eye Kodak in leather case, with book of instructions. Capacity 12 exposures without re-loding, index plate for 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 50 and 100 feet and beyond. Price Rs. 30, no offers. G. L., care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—A No. 2 "RONEO" COPIER, in good and sound condition. Offered at a low Price, offer wanted.

Apply box No. 398, care of this Paper.

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THE
LATEST DEVELOPMENT
IN
LIFE INSURANCE
FOR
EUROPEANS RESIDENT IN INDIA
THE
NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY
offer Policies at Minimum Cost
with Maximum Benefits.
For Particulars of New Schemes
apply to
KING KING and Co.,
Secretaries,
KING'S BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.
Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.
Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—

CROFT MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5	12	2	do.
Chester 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4	6	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4	0	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4	0	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4	0	0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3	6	0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire, to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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—B. O. C. KEROSINES—
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Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS.
Fuel & Cylinder Oils.
WAX.
CANDLES.

B.
O.
C.

PETROL.
MOTOR OILS
A & B.
Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.
Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, DEC. 6.] [BOMBAY, DEC. 7.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	75 5-8Ex	1-16	
3 do. Rentes ...	90 1-4	un	chgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	92 1-2	1-2	
do. do. Gov. securities...	64	1-16	
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	29 5-8	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence...	29 7-16	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York ...	63 7-8		1-8
Exchanges on London at Paris...	25·24	01	
do. do. at Berlin...	20·44 1-2		1-2
do. do. New York...	4·84 1-2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	5	since	
do. Short London Bills	17th Oct		
3 months' sight...	4 3-4	1-4	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	4 1-4	1-8	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 1-4	1-4	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 1-4	1-4	
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 5-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3 7-8	un	chgd

Bar Gold. ... 77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Indian bazars buying.
COUNCIL BILLS—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—
Transfers on Calcutta ......Rs 6,00,000 at 1 4 5-32

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£	1,090,000
Gold Bar to Bombay	£	110,000
Gold Coin to Bombay	£	390,000
Silver to Ceylon	£	nil
Silver to Hongkong	£	nil
Silver to Calcutta	£	150,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Steady—Moderate business.
Futures ...Easy
Manchester Firm with a good demand.
Total Sales ... 8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 1,000 „
Imports ... 33,000 „
Mid-Americans ... 6·99+02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10·05 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apr.-May.
6·64	6·62	6·61	6·59	6·58
—02	—03	—03	—04	—04
May.-June	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	
6·58	6·57	6·54	6·45	
—04	—04	—05	—05	

New York 11 a.m., Jan. 12·33 May. 12·34.
New York official Noon call Jan. 12·29, May. 12·30.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan. 12·49, May. 12·60.

NEW YORK—
Bales.
Two Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 72,000
„ Receipts at „ last year ... 92,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ... 53,000
„ Exports to Continent ... 9,000
„ Spot Cotton ... 12·75 unchgd

Futures—Month of Jan. 12·33—14
Futures—Month of May. 12·33—17
Declined owing to longs unloading and to unfavourable finances condition and to walk street selling.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 12 5-8 unchgd
Futures month of Jan. ... 12·46—20
Futures month of May. ... 12·56—22
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.
Bales.
Week's Receipts at U. S. Ports 452,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain 110,000
Do. do. to France & Continent... 188,000
Do. do. to Japan 12,000
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports 1,374,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports 729,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS— Bales.
Total actual Exports 14,000
do Forwarded 112,000
do Imports 241,000
do Stocks 1,035,000
Stock of Cotton in London 6,150
Coconada Fair Red C. I. F. London ... d 5 3-4
Coconada Ginned „ „ ... d 5 1-2
Western Good „ „ ... d 6
Liverpool, Nov. 22.
Tone Dhoo ties and Shirtings—Firm—small business
Tone Cloths .. Strong. Considerable business being done.
Weft American "54" ... 12
Weft Egyptian "80" ... 18 3-8
Tone—Yarn—Market quiet.
Weft Egyptian "32" ... 12
Twist "32" W T C... 10 5-8
Twist "32" B ... 11
Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch ... 13 9
Twist "36" W T C... 10 7-8
Twist "36" B ... 11 1-8
Twist "42" ... 12 1-2
Twist American "60" ... 16 5-8
Twist Egyptian "60" ... 17 1-4
Twist Egyptian "80" ... 22
40s Banner Mill Twist ... 11 3-8
Geo Mayall's Yarn 11 3-16
F. G. F Tinnevely C I F—Liverpool... 6 5-16
Buyers or Sellers ... ... Nominal
Months ... ... Dec.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... ...
Do. Name of Ports— ... ...
Wheat White Karachi ... ... 38 1-2+1-2
Do. Months ... ... Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—London—sellers
Wheat Red Karachi ... 38+1-4
Do Months—Nov.-Dec—London—Value
Tone—Firm

SOUTH AMERICAN.
Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs ... unchanged
Do. Months— ... do
Barletta Russo 62 12lbs ... ... unchanged

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.
South Australian ... ... unchanged
Do Months ... 36+3-4 Jan Feb Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of [illegible] ... .
Brown Cawnpore ... 48—1-2
Do. Months— ... Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports— Antwerp—Nominal
Tone—Dull

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 49 1-2+1-4
Do. Months— ... March—May
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Calcutta 46 6
Do. Months— ... April.-June
Do. Name of Ports— London—Value
Tone—Steady.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 43 3-8—1-8
Do. Months— ... Dec-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Buyers

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 6-15-6+0-0-6
Dec.-Jan.—Hull—Sellers.—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... 14 1-8—1-8
RUBBER—
Para Rubber... ... ... 4 6 3-4 unchgd
Dec.-Jan.—Buyers—Firm.
METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 87—1
Yellow Metal ... d 7 3-8 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 74 5-8—5-8
Tin Plates I. C.Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs c. i. f. Liverpool ... .
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp...... 6 1 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool...... 12 12 6
Basic steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India... 6 16 3
FREIGHTS—
Coals—Cardiff, to Bombay Canals...14 6—Value
ARRIVALS:—
"Leopolis"
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 13 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment... Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady.—Nothing much doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... 12 10 1-2 unchgd.
Do Months of Shipments ... Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.—Inactive
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 6 1-2—1-4d.
Months of Shipments ... Dec.—Sellers
10 0 1-4+1-4d—May—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet. Only limited business.
E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 14 3 unchgd
Months of Shipments ... Mar-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone.—Steady but little doing.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 13+3d
Month of Shipments ... Dec.—Value.
Tone—Firm.

JAVA SUGAR.
Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta
Do. 11—June.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi
Do. 11 1 1-2—June.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta
Do. 12 3—June—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi
Do. 12 4 1-2—June.—Value.
General Tone—Moderate trade at lower prices

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [7TH DEC., 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
36 Bars silver.	Rs. 75,000	London	National Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 5th Dec, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.........	22	28,865
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	42	50,760

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The tone of the market continues firm and rates are unchanged except for 3 months sight credits for near delivery which are quoted 1-4 3-8. There has been very little business doing either way. Far Eastern rates are steadier.

We quote :—
T. T. on London ...1s. 4 1-16d
Demand Draft ...1s. 4 3-32d
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 1 4 3-8d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 11-32d. to Feb.
Do. do Francs ...171 3-4
Do. do Marks ...140
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...152 1-2
Shanghai „ ...212
Japan „ ...149 3-4
„ „ ...149 1-2 Jan-Feb

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened quiet but steady at 95 7 1-6 for Cash and the Settlement and has been maintained at this level during the day with little doing.

We quote :—
Cash ... Rs. 95 7 0
Settlement ... „ 95 7 0

BULLION:—

Ready bar silver in London was unchanged at 29 5-8, but forward was 1-16 higher at 29 7-16. New York was 1-8, down at 63 7-8. The local market opened at 74 ex-duty for ready and 74 1-4 for the December settlement and closes easier as under. Only a small business has been done.

We quote :—
English Bar Gold ... ... Rs. 23 15 0
Australian „ ... ... „ 23 15 0
Sovereigns „ ... ... „ 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)
Ready ... ... „ 73 13 0
1st Settlement ... ... „ 74 1 0
2nd Settlement ... ... „ 74 5 0
Silver (cum duty)
Ready ... ... „ 83 3 0
1st Settlement ... ... „ 83 7 0
2nd Settlement ... ... „ 83 11 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Fluctuations in the home markets continue and yesterday's advices from America report a moderate decline of 14 to 22 points in futures. Spot quotations are however unchanged. Miss Giles' estimate of the acreage is 34,400,000, and of the crop 14,275,000 bales. The local market opened quiet the rate for good Broach being 313. There has been little business doing during the day, but rates have been well maintained and close as under.

Ready cotton has also been quiet with little doing.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.
Fine M. G. Broach ... ... Rs. 328 March
Good M. G. Broach ... ... Rs. 314 „
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat „ 327 8 Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ... ... „ 324 5 „
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon „ 318 „
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola... „ 314 „
Fine M. G. Khandeish ... „ 301-2 „
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... „ 290 „
Fine M. G. Bengal ... ... „ 281 „
Fine M. G. Bengal ... „ 284 Dec.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ... „ 264 Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—
Opening Tone ... ... Quiet.
Estimated Sales ... ... 6,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 40,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·64	6·62	6·61
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd
Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.	May-June.
6·59	6·59	6·58
unchgd	+01	unchgd
June-July.	July-August.	Aug.-Sep
6·57	6·54	6·45
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is steady.
We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 8 3 0 B.T.
December ... „ 8 12 6 B.T.
Apl-May 1913 ... „ 9 3 0 B.T.
RAPESEED :—Quiet.
We quote :—
Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913...Rs. 8 3 0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ... „ 7 12 0 B.T
Yellow „ ... „ 8 11 0 „
GINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Steady.
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 55 0 0
Mimbara ... ... „ 57 0 0
Black Kutni ... ... „ 48 0 0
Red Khandwa ... ... „ 53 8 0
Yellow Hinganghat ... „ 58 0 0
POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 13 0 0 B. T.
CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 35 8 0
COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 26 0 0
GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Steadier.
We quote :—
Jan.-Feb. Bold ... Rs. 46 0 0
Jan.-Feb. Small ... „ 44 8 0
MOWRASEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 8 6 0 B. T.
WHEAT :—
The market is quiet but steady.
We quote :—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 5 6 B. T
White Delhi May 1913... „ 5 6 9 „

SHARES.

BANKS.
Bank of Bombay 1,735
Bank of India 64 3-4
Eastern Bank 95
Indian Specie 73

MILLS.
David 517 1-2
Manockji Petit 3,150
Kohinoor 815
New Great Eastern 272 1-2
Standard 1,415

MISCELLANEOUS.
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ... 173
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference... 181
Bombay S N Ordy ... 267 1-2

RAILWAY.
Tapti Valley 565

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday.

Cotton	12,519	bales.
Wheat	8,839	cwts.
Linseed	373	„
Rapeseed	20	„
Gingellyseed	14,597	„
Poppyseed	41	„
Groundnuts	3,759	„
Castorseed	1,226	„
Rice	2,107	„
Myrabollams.	210	„
Cottonseed	6,389	„
Mowraseed	211	„
Gram	11,462	„
Joowar	11,316	„
Maize	987	„
Barley	3,207	„

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, DEC. 30.] [BOMBAY, DEC. 8]

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	75 5-8 Ex	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes ...	90 1-4	un	chgd
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.	92 1-2	un	chgd
do. Govt. Securities...	64	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	29 11-16	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence...	29 7-16	un	chgd
do. in New York ...	64 1-8	1-4	
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·23 1-2		1-2
do. at Berlin...	20·45 1-2	01	
do. at New York...	4·84 1-2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	5	since	
do. Short London	17th Oct.		
Bills, 3 months' sight.	4 2-4	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	4 1-4	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 1-4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 1-4	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 5-8	un	chgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	4		

Closing tone of Silver—Steady at the advance.
Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32.
EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.—
Tranfer on Bombay Rs. 8,00,000 at 1s. 4 - 32d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Easier—Fair demand.
Futures ...Quiet—Steady.
Total Sales ... 9,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export 1,000
Imports ... 40,000
Mid-Americans ... 6·88—11
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 10·05 unchgd
Included in total sales are late yesterday 3,000 bales.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	
6·63	6·61	6·60	6·58	
—01	—01	—01	—01	
Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·57	6·56	6·55	6·52	6·42
—01	—02	—02	—02	—03

NEW YORK—
Bales.
Day Receipts at U.S. Ports ... 73,000
Days Receipts at U.S. last year ... 61,000
Exports to Great Britain ... 20,000
Exports to Continent ... 33,000
Spot Cotton— ...12·75 unchgd

Futures—Month of Dec. 12·33—unchgd
Futures—Month of Mar. 12·34—unchgd
Declined owing to commission house liquidation and advanced later on favourable cotton goods situation.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot Cotton ... 12 5-8 unchgd
Futures month Dec. ... 12·50+04
Futures month of Mar ... 12·62+06
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total into Sight...	7,630,000
Egyptian Visible Supply ...	856,000
East Indian do	49,000
American do	4,740,000
Other do	104,000
Total Sales ...	58,000
East Indian sales	200
Total Speculation	4,000
Do. Exportation	2,000
East Indian Export	100
Do. Indian Stock	3,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer	400
Do. Actual Exports	nil
Do. Week's Imports	nil
Do. Speculation ...	100
Americans Afloat ...	420,000
East Indian ...	3,000
Total afloat	519,000

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ...Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Wheat White Karachi ... 38 1-2
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 38
Do. Month—Nov.-Dec.—London—Vlaue.
Tone—Dull.
Australian Wheat... ... ...Unchanged

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ... 50 1-2
Do. Months— ... Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports— Antwerp—Sellers
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... ... Nominal.
Do Months ... .
Do Name of Ports. ... .
Brown Cawnpore ... 48
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Nominal.
Tone—Dull.
LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 49 1-2
Do. Months—Mar.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 43 1-4
Do. Months— ... Dec.-Jan.
Do Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers.
COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 6-15-6
Dec.-Jan. Hull—Sellers—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).... ... ... 14—1-8
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 4 7 —Dec.-Jan.—Buyers—Quiet.
SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C & F India double bags ... 12s
Do. Months of Shipment ... Jan.-Mar. Sellers.
Hungarian Crystal Sugar C & F India ... 12 10 1-2
Do. Monthsof Shipments ...Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
German Beet-root 88 p. c. ... 9 6 1-4
Months of Shipments ... Dec—Sellers.
10 —May—Sellers.
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 14 3
Months of Shipments ... March.-Aug.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 13
Months of Shipments ... Dec.—Value.
Tone—Firmer.
Java Sugar—Firm but without activity.
The Cuban Sugar Crop is estimated at 2,330,000 tons

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 72,000 Bales
Exports to Great Britain ... 53,000 do.
Exports to Continent ... ... 9,000 do.
Spot Cotton at New York ... 12·75 Yesterday
Future Cotton at New York—Jan. 12·33—14 12-47
Future Cotton at New York—May 12·34—17 12-51
Tone Market at closing Spot—Steady—Future Quiet

General Tone Market opened—
Steady and declined owing to longs unloading, and unfavorable financial condition and wall street selling.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ... 12 5-8
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Jan. 12·46—20
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May. 12·56—22
Opening Tone of Market—Closed— Quiet

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6.

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot ... steady and closed Steady.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures ... ... Quiet.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Total Day's Sales ... ... 8,000 bales.
Sales on spec and export ... 1,000 do
Coconada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F. ... 5 5-16
Coconada Ginned—Ldn. C. I. F. ... 5 7-16
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown... ... 10 1-16
Good Bhownuggur ... ... 5 15-16d.
Good Bengal ... ... 5 9-16d.
F. G. Bengal ... ... 5 11-16d.
Fine Bengal ... ... 5 13-16d.
Good Madras Westerns Ldn ... 6d.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F. ... 6 3-8d.
Geo. Mayalls Yarns 11 1-8
40's Mule Twist (Bannermills) ... 11 1-4
Weft 54 American... ... ... 11 1-2
Weft 80 Egyptian 17 1-2
Weft 32's 13 5-8
Twist 36 ... ... 10 5-8
Twist 42 ... ... 11 7-8
Twist American 60 ... ... 11 7-8
Twist Egyptian 60 ... ... 16 7-8
Twist Egyptian 80 ... ... 20 1-8
Tone of Fine Yarns ... ... Firm
Tone of Coarse Yarns ... ... do
Mid American at Liverpool... ... 6 99+2
Cotton Dely Mid Uplands G. O. C.
Liverpool—
Dec.-Jan. ... ... 6·64—2
Jan.-Feb. ... ... 6·62—3
Feb.-Mar. ... ... 6·61—3
Mar.-Apl. ... ... 6·59—4
Apl.-May ... ... 6·58—4
May-June ... ... 6·58—4
June-July ... ... 6·57—4
July-Aug. ... ... 6·54—5
Aug.-Sept. ... ... 6·45—5

MANCHESTER, Dec. 6.
Manchester Piece Goods Market—
Firm with fair enquiries but sellers stiff and transactions difficult to arrange—fair enquiries for Shirting Dhooties—demand from China for Staples.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Dec.-Jan.—Ldn.—46 6 —Sellers
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) ...Dec.-Jan.—Dunkirk—49 9 „
Do. La Plata ...Dec.-Jan.—Hamburg 43 6 „
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Quiet
Do. Tendency of the Market...Buyers unwilling operate except at lower rates.
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes. Dec.—£25 5-0 „
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Quiet
Poppyseed.Canal...Dec.-Jan.—Hamburg 70 6 „
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Firm
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship ...Dec.-Jan.—Antwerp 51 9 „
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship...Dec.Jan.—Antwerp 53 6 „
Do. Ferozepore usual bold ... Dec.Jan.—Antwerp 50 „
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Quiet.
Cotton seed. Bombay parcels ... Dec.Jan.—Hull - £6·15·0—
Gingelly Feed. Bombay 15 p.c....Dec.-Jan.—London 61 „
Wheat. Choice white Karachi... Dec.Jan.—London—38 3 „
Do. F. A. Q. Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.)—Dec.-Jan.—London 38 „
Do. Club No.2 ...Dec.-Jan.—London 38 3 „
Do. Choice white Delhi ... ...Nominal
Do. Tone of market at close ...Steady
Do. South Australian ... ...No sellers
Do. Rozario Santa Fe 62 lbs ... do
Do. Red Graded American per cental Dec.— ... 7 3 3-8

LONDON, Dec. 6.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg ...Dec.—9 6 3-4 —Sellers
German Beetroot. 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg ...Jan.—9 9 —Sellers
German Beetroot closing tone of Market ... Steady
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) Dec.-Jan.—12 6 3-4—Sellers
German Closing Tone Market ... ... Quiet
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India .. Dec.-Jan.—12 9 —Sellers
Austrian Closing Tone of Market ... ... Steady
Mauritius Crystals... ... Dec—12 7 1-2 Sellers
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags) Dec.-Jan.—14 —Sellers
„ Closing Tone of Market Quiet

LONDON, Dec. 6.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ... Dec.—12 1 1-2—Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta 1913. ... June.Dec.—10 7 1-2—Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi ... Dec.—12 3 —Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi 1913... June-Dec.—10 9 —Value.
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... Dec.—13 4 1-2 —Value.
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta 1913...June-Dec.—11 10 1-2 —Value
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi Dec.—13 6 —Value
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi 1913—June-Dec.—12 —Value
Closing Tone of Market ... Quiet
Special Feature ... ... Unchanged

LONDON, DEC. 6.

METALS.

	£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	75	5	0
„ Best English Selected ...	82	0	0
„ Braziers... ...	87	10	0
„ Tone of Market ...	Quiet.		
Hard Spelter	24	10	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...	229	0	0
Yellow Metal	7	3-8	
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C, G, O, B 1, p.c. F O B L'pcol ...	12	10	0
Basic Steel Bars, C I F, Calcutta ...	7	7	6
„ „ Rods „ ...	7	17	6
„ „ Hoops „ ...	8	11	3
German Steel Sheets, F O B, Antwerp ...	7	2	6
„ „ Plates „ ...	6	15	0
Belgium Iron Bar No. 2 „ ...	6	5	0
Pig Iron, No. 3 Cleveland... ...	3	8	2
„ „ No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro ...	3	9	6
„ „ Gartsherrie	4	2	6
Lead Pig English... ...	18	12	6

Tone of Steel Market—Steady
Silver, Spot 29 9-16
„ 2 months hence ... 29 6-16
„ Tone of Market— ... Quiet
„ Special Feature— No buyers.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot 29 9-16
Silver 2 months 29 6-16
„ Closing Tone of Market— Quiet
„ Tendency, etc, of the Market—No buyers.
Rentes 3 per cent ... ...£ 90 1-2
Consols 2 1-2 per cent ...£ 75 1-2
Indian Stock 3 1-2 per cent ...£ 92
Sterling loan ... ... „
Govt Securities, 3 per cent ...£ 79 1-4
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent ... £ 64
Bar Gold per oz ... ... 77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market—Steady
Closing „ „ „ — do
Bank of England Rate of Discount 5 per cent
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight. 1 3 29-32
London at Paris Fcs ... 25·24
Berlin cheques on London Mks... 20·44 1-2
New York (Demand Bills) dols ... 4 84 5-8
Interest day to day loans ... 3 5-8
„ 7 days Market loans ... 4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months sight. 4 11-16
„ „ „ 6 „ „ 4 3-16
Fine Trade Bills 3 months ... 4 7-3
„ „ 6 „ ... 4 7-8

LONDON, Dec. 6.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

General Tone of Market—
Quiet for lower qualities fine firm.
Crossbreds fine—Strong with 1-4 to 1-2 higher.
Topmakers—Firm and prices generally unchanged.

RUBBER.

Fine Hard Para Rubber—Dec.-Jan.—4 7 —Sellers
General Tone of Market—Firm.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.
Bales.
Day's Receipts at U S Ports ... 68,000
Exports to Great Britain 20,000
Exports to Continent 33,000
Spot Cotton at New York ... 12·75 unchgd
Future „ „ Jan. ... 12·33 „
„ „ „ May ... 12·34 „
Tone Market at closing Spot—Quiet—Futures—Steady.

General Tone Market opened—
Steady and declined on unfavorable cables, later advanced on bull support and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 7.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ... 12 5-8
Future „ „ Jan. ... 12·50+4
„ „ „ May ... 12·62+6
Opening Tone of Market.—Closed—Steady.
Bales.
Total Stock at U S Ports... ... 13,74,000
Total Stock at U S Ports Interior Towns 729,000
Stock in London 6,150
Weeks Exports to Japan... ... 12,000
Quantity in Sight from commencement of Season to-date ... 76,80,000

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Quiet and closed easier.
The Liverpool market closed for futures—Steady.
The Liverpool market closed for East Indian.—Steady
Total Day's Sales ... ... 9,000 bales.
Sales on Spec and export ... 1,000 „
Coconada Fair Red Ldn C I F ... 5 5-16
Coconada Ginned Ldn C I F ... 5 7-16
Egyptian F G Fair Brown ... 10
Good Bhownuggur ... ... 5 15-16d.
Good Bengal ... ... 5 9-16d.
F G Bengal ... ... 5 11-16d.
Fine Bengal ... ... 5 13-16d.
Good Madras Westerns Ldn ... 6d.
F G F Tinnevelly L'pool C I F ... 6 3-8d.
Geo Mayalls Yarns 11 1-8
40's Mule Twist (Bannermills) ... 11 1-4
Mid American at Liverpool ... 6 88— 11
Cotton Dely Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool.
Dec.-Jan. ... ... 6·63—1
Jan.-Feb. ... ... 6·61—1
Feb.-Mar. ... ... 6·60—1
Mar.-Apr. ... ... 6·58—1
Apr.-May ... ... 6·57—1
May-June ... ... 6·56—2
June-July ... ... 6·55—2
July-Aug. ... ... 6·52—2
Aug.-Sept.... ... ... 6·42—3

MANCHESTER, Dec. 7.
Tone of Market at close.
Manchester Piece Goods Market—
Producers generally are getting into a strong position by reason of engagement. Demand mainly for shirting, dhooties, grey shirtings medium are easier with less enquiry.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

LONDON, 7th Dec.
Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)... Dec.-Jan.—London 46 3—Sellers
Linseed, Bombay exship (per 416 lbs) ... ... Dec.-Jan.—Dunkirk 50 —Sellers
Linseed, La Plata ... Dec.-Jan.—Hamburg 43 —Sellers.
Linseed, Tone of Market at Close—Steady.
Linseed, Tendency of the Market—For lower prices.
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes ...Dec.—£25-5-0 Sellers
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes ...Feb.-Mar.—£25-0-0 Sellers
Linseed Tone of Market at Close—Steady
Poppyseed. Canal ... Dec.-Jan.—Hamburg 69 3
Poppyseed Tone of Market at Close—Firm.
Rapeseed. Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p, c. exship ... Dec.-Jan.—Antwerp 52 9
Rapeseed. Yellow Guzerat per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship ... Dec.-Jan.—Antwerp—53 3
Rapeseed. Ferozepore usual bold ... ... Dec.-Jan.—Antwerp 49 9
Rapeseed. Tone of Market at Close—Quiet.
Cotton Seed Bombay Parcels... Dec.-Jan.—Hull £ 6 15 0
Cotton Tone of Market at Close—Quiet.
Gingelly Seed. Bombay 15 p.c. Dec.-Jan.—London 61
Wheat. Choice white Karachi... Dec.-Jan.—London—38 6
Wheat. F. A. Q, Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) ... ... Dec.-Jan.—London—38 3
Wheat. Club No. 2 ... Dec.-Jan.—London—38 6
Wheat. Choice white Delhi... Dec.-Jan.—London—Nominal.
Wheat. Tone of Market at Close—Steady.
Wheat. Rozario Santa Fe. 62lbs.... No sellers.
Wheat. Red Graded American per cental ... ... Dec.—7-3 3-8

SUGAR.

LONDON, 7th Dec.
German Beetroot 88 p.c. F. O. B., Hamburg. ... Dec. 9 6 3-4 Sellers
German Beetroot 88 p. c. F.O.B. Hamburg ... Jan. 9 8 1-4 Sellers
German Beetroot Closing Tone of Market—Quiet.
German Granulated C. and F., India (double bags) ... Dec.-Jan. 12 6 3-4 Sellers.
German Closing Tone Market—Quiet.
Australian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F., India ... ... Dec.-Jan.—12 9
Austrian Closing Tone of Market—Steady.
Mauritius Crystals ... ...Dec. 12 7 1-2—Sellers
Mauritius Closing Tone of Market—Steady.
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double bags). Dec.-Jan. 14
E. A. R. and Similar Closing Tone of Market—Steady.

JAVA SUGAR.

LONDON, 7th Dec.
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F., Calcutta ... ... Dec. 12 1 1-2 —Value.
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F., Calcutta ... ... June-Dec. 10 7 1-2 —Value.
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karakhi ... ... Dec. 12 3 Value.
Java Sugar 16-18. (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi ... ... 1913 June-Dec. 10 9 —Value.
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta...Dec. 13 4 1-2—Value.
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... ... 1913 June-Dec. 11 10 1-2—Value.
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bombay or Karachi... ... Dec. 13 6 —Value.
Java Sugar 26 T M O (or Similar) Bombay or Karachi ... ...1913 June-Dec. 12 —Value.
Closing Tone of Market—Quiet.
Special Feature—Unchanged.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

METALS.

	£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	75	5	0
Copper Best English Selected ...	82	0	0
Copper Braziers ...	87	10	0
Copper Tone of Market—Steady.			
Hard Spelter... ...	24	10	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...	229	0	0
Yellow Metal ...	7	3-8	
Galvd Corrugated Sheets, 24 C, G O B 1 p. c. F O B L'pool ...	12	12	6
Basic Steel Bars, C I F Calcutta ...	7	7	6
Basic Steel Rods C I F Calcutta ...	7	17	6
Basic Steel Hoops C I F Calcutta ...	8	11	3
German Steel Sheets, F O B Antwerp ...	7	2	6
German Steel Plates F O B Antwerp ...	6	15	0
Belgium Iron Bar No 2 ...	6	5	0
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ...	3	8	2
Pig Iron No 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro.	3	9	2
Pig Iron Gartsherrie ...	4	2	6
Lead Pig English ...	18	12	6
Silver Spot ...	29	11-16	
Silver 2 months hence...	29	7-16	

Silver Tone of Market—Firm.
Silver Special Feature—India buying.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot 29 11-16
Silver 2 Months 29 1-16
Silver Closing Tone of Market—Firm.
Silver Tendency, etc of the Market—India buying.
Rentes 30 p. c. ... ... £ 90 1-2
Consols 2 1-2 p. c. ... £ 75 1-2
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c.... £ 92 1-2
Sterling loan ... ... £ 92 1-2
Govt, Securities 3 p. c. ... £ 79 5-8
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c.... £ 64
Bar Gold per oz. ... ... 77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market—Steady.
Closing Tone of Finance Market—Steady.
Bank of England Rate of Discount 5 p. c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight... 1 3 29-32
London at Paris Fcs ... 25·34
Berlin cheques on London Mks ... 20·44 1-2
Newyork (Demand Bills) dol ... 4·84 5-8
Interest day to day loans ... 3 5-8
Interest 7 days Market loans ... 3 7-8
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight 4 11-16
Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight 4 3-16
Fine Trade Bills 3 months ... 5 1-4
Fine Trade Bills 6 months ... 5 1-4
Specie Shipments
Silver to Bombay ... ... £ 1,090,000
Gold Bar Bombay ... ... £ 110,000
Silver to Calcutta ... ... £ 150,000

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Bradford and Leeds Weekly Report.
General Tone of Market—Steady.

RUBBER.

Fine Hard Para Rubber ... Dec.-Jan. 4 7 1-2 Sellers.
General Tone of Market—Firm.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7.

COTTON WEEKLY FIGURES.

	Bales.
Total quantity in sight American ...	7,680,000
Egyptian Visible supply... ...	856,000
East Indian Visible supply ...	49,000
American Visible supply ...	4.740,000
Visible supply other places ...	104,000
Total week's Sales	58,000
Total Sold on Speculation ...	4,000
Total for Exportation	2,000
Total amount forwarded to Consumers	112,000
Total Actual Exports	14,000
Total Week's Imports	241,000
Total Stock	1,035,000
Surats Week's Sales	200
Surats Sold for exportation ...	400
Surats Amount forwarded to Consumers	100
Surat Stock	3,000
Afloat American	420,000
Afloat Indian	3,000
Total Afloat	51,70,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7.
OPENING COTTON.
The Liverpool market opened for spot—Steady.
Total Day's Sales ... ... 4,000 bales

MID AMERICAN AT LIVERPOOL.

Dec.-Jan	6·64	Unchgd
Jan.-Feb	6·62	do
Feb.-Mar	6·61	do
Mar.-Apl	6·59	do
Apl.-May	6·58	do
May-June	6·58	do
June-July	6·57	do
July-Aug	6·54	do
Aug.-Sept	6·45	do

Prices taken at 10 a. m.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 7.

The tone of the share market was quiet but steady business passing on a small scale only, but with prices fairly well maintained.

Jute shares were neglected, but some attention was paid to the miscellaneous section. In the jute market there were no buyers at Rs. 58, at which rate sellers were freely, offering, and no business was reported. The Gunny market was steadier at the close yesterday, and to-day neither mills nor second-class hands seem to be so open to offers as they have been of late.

KARACHI WHEAT EXPORT.

During the week ending the 2nd instant, 433,420 cwts. of wheat were exported from Karachi, bringing the total exports since the 1st January 1912 up to 25,730,157 cwts., as against 18,662,900 cwts. during the corresponding period of 1911.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. SIR HENRY PROCTER, A. D. C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 9th Dec., 1912.

1. Riding School daily for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts, from 7-15 a.m.

2 There will be a Commanding Officer's Parade to-morrow Tuesday the 10th instant. Rendezvous at the Church Gate Station at 7-30 a.m. punctually.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines, Swords and Bandoliers.

3. Wednesday next the 11th instant.—There will be a parade for the Salsette Contingent. Rendezvous on the flats near the Jackal Club, at 7 a.m.

Dress: Mufti, Regimental Saddles, Swords, Carbines and Bandoliers.

4. Orderly N C Officer for the week Corpl A H Byrt, next for duty Sergt A E Baird.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BUTLER—Nov. 6, at Kasauli Nursing Home, the wife of Maurice Butler, Indian Finance Department, of a son.

BENT—Nov. 12, at Port Blair, the wife of Major A. M. Bent, Royal Munster Fusiliers, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

B.B.R. A, Society, General Meeting, Society's Room Town Hall, 6-10 p.m.
Princess Gymkhana.—Concert, 6 p. m.
Women's Christian Temperance Union.—Address by Mrs. Lockhead, Y. W. C. A. Hall, 10 p. m.
Address by Rev. H. Blackburne to members of C. E. M. S, Cathedral, 6-30 p. m.
Salle Francaise.—Prof. Charlier on the Science of Aviation, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, 6-30. p. m.
Willison's Circus, Maidania, 9 p.m.
Maidania, 6 to 12 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 12 p.m.

"Happiness consists in the enjoyment of little pleasures scattered along the common path of life, which, in the eager search for some great and exciting joy, we are apt to overlook."

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail ...	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail ...	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail ...	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-50	7-30
Poona Express ...	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express ...	12-20	14-35
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail ...	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912) ...		12-0

BAND AT "MAIDANIA".—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 95th Russell's Infantry will play the following selection of music at "Maidania" this evening under the direction of Mr. B. B. Fakirchand, Bandmaster ;—

FROM 6-30 TO 8 P.M.

March	Heil Schlaraffia	Schmid
Overture	Zampa	Herold
Valse	Las Golondrinas	Valverde
Selection	The Girls of Gothenberg	Caryll and Monckton
Song	I hear you calling me	Marshall
Gavotte	Wedding Bells	Rimmer

FROM 9-30 TO 11-30 P. M.

March	Kalgoorlie	Ord. Hume
Overture	Glorious Apelle	Lindheim
Vaitse	La Barcarolle	Waldteufel
Selection	The Cingalle	L. Monckton
Patrol	The Wee Macgregor	Amers
Incidental Music	Monsieur Beaucaire	Bucalossi

THE NEW WADI FAIR.—This fair commenced yesterday and will last for ten days.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The annual distribution of prizes to the children will take place at the Society's, Schools Parel-road, Byculla, to-morrow, Tuesday at 5 p.m. The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bombay, President of the Society, will preside. Mrs. Palmer has kindly consented to give away the prizes. The parents and friends of the children and all interested in the schools are invited to be present.

ACCIDENT TO A CART DRIVER.—Mahaboob Gulamali, a cart-driver, aged 35, drove his cart to the Presidency Mill at Fergusson-road on Friday with three bales of cotton. He mounted on the top of the cart and was unfastening the string when one of the bales rolled off, causing him to lose his balance and fell to the ground, breaking his right arm. Another bale weighing about twenty maunds rolled over and fell on him, causing a fracture of one of the bones of the vertebra. The injured man was conveyed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment.

MARATHA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.—The 6th sitting of the Conference will take place on the 24th, 25th and 26th instant at Dhulia. The Reception Committee have unanimously elected Shrimant Sir Tukojirao Maharaj Puar, K. C. S. I., of Senior Dewas, to be the President of the Conference. The Maharaja Saheb has kindly consented to preside on the occasion. Many of the Maratha Chiefs and Sardars and high officials have been invited to attend the Conference. The Committee have also arranged this year to have agricultural demonstrations and lectures on co-operative credit societies under the auspices of the Director of Agriculture and the Registrar, Credit Co-operative Societies.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.—The following resolutions were unanimously passed by the Managing Committee last Tuesday :—That the Government of Sir George Clarke be thanked for (1) Appointing a Mahomedan Presidency Magistrate, namely, Mr. Gulam Husein R. Khairaj ; (2) Recognizing Idul Fitr, Iduz Zuha and Barawafat as public holidays. It was also resolved that the grateful thanks of the Anjuman be offered to Sir George Clarke for his generous contribution of Rs. 500 towards the Anju-man-i-Islam Red Crescent Society's funds. Finally, it was resolved that a representation be made to the Government of Bombay to allow an hour and a half on Fridays to Mahomedan employees of Government to say their Juma prayers.

THE KHOJA PUNJEBHAI CLUB.—The 13th annual meeting of the club was held on the 8th instant at Villa Marina, Chowpatty, under the chairmanship of Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola. Mr. Cassamally Jairazbhoy, Peerbhoy honorary secretary, read the last year's report which was unanimously adopted. An election then took place for the appointment of the new managing committee, and the following gentlemen were appointed members for the ensuing year :—Messrs. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola Kaderbhoy, Cassamally Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Haji Ahmedbhoy Denji, Kamdia Jafferbhoy Pardhan, Rahimbhoy Ebrahim Currim, and Joomabhey Sheriff, Dr. Alimahomed Nasur Karamsy, and Messrs. Rajabaly Ramji Lakhadhir, Haji Kurhonaly Mukhi Ladak and Alarakhiabhoy Jivraj.

PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 6th Dec. to 6 a.m. on the 7th December :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total......	nil	nil
Total mortality from all causes		80

SATISF[illegible]ON goes with each bottle of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the most popular Fever Cure of the day. Nothing equals its efficacy as a cure for Malaria. It has an excellent tonic effect on the system and in no way it depresses the heart like other Fever Cures. A trial assure to convince the most prejudiced. Of all chemists. —MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Ocean, 3,155 tons Captain P Stephens, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

The Arab Steamers Co's. steamer Bahrein, 1,402 tons Captain G. Grant, sailed on Saturday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The P and O. Company's steamer Arcadia, 3,513 tons Captain S. Barcham, sailed on Saturday for Aden, with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The A. Lloyd S.N. Company's steamer Vorwaerts, 3,727 tons Captain R Donnecker, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Trieste November 12 via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chupra, 3,954 tons Captain R. Henderson arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Antwerp, October 17 via Middlesbro, London and Karachi with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Wardha, 2,551 tons Captain E. G. M. Dickinson, sailed on Saturday for Genoa etc. with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Arabistan 3,307 tons, Captain H. L. Damei, sailed on Saturday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

The Wilson Line steamer Dedo, 3,127 tons, Captain H. Banton, sailed on Sunday for Hull via Karachi with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Firozi, 2,029 tons Captain P. S. Primrose, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

The Hansa Line steamer Lindenfels, 3,525 tons, Captain H. Miller, sailed on Sunday for Antwerp via Karachi with a general cargo.

The steamer Singu, 1,912 tons, Captain T. Taylor, sailed on Sunday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

The steamer Gangeshered 2,466 tons, Captain A.H. Horn, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday evening from Delagoa Bay, November 19, with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dwarka, 750 tons, Captain W. Morison arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh December 1, via Karachi etc. with a general cargo, opium, horses and passengers.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Assayi, 4,359 tons, Captain G. W. Cockman, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Shanghai, November 19, via Colombo, with China and Australian mails a general cargo and passengers.

ROYAL NAVY AND INDIAN MARINE VESSELS.

H M S Highflyer......Capt Le Mesurier...R N Flagship
H M S Alert..........Comd Sommerville........R Navy
Transport Rewa.......Capt Kerr.............H Transport

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 6.

Barotee ....2619 Smiths...............R A Willis
Breconnian ....2577 Jones.............W & A G & Co
Bahadur ....2936 Peec...................T M & Co
Bankura ....9904 Whytehead ....M M & Co
Connian..........2577 Jones............W & A G & Co
Canadian Transport ....Ballantine ....T Jewandas
Dalhousie ....2523 Sinclair ....R I Marine
Harpenden ....2302 Cromack...............T M & Co
India ......4198 Gordon ...Shanghai...18-12...P & O Co
Itola ....3402 Tacker ....M M & Co
Kilkerran............2413 Wilson...................K N & Co
Kasara................ 505 King...................M M & Co
Kawachi Maru....3821 Christiansen..........N Y Kaisha
Marmaris.............Comdr Muhlis ......Turkish G Boat
Mozaffer ... . 250 Nacoda ....Persian Govt.
Nordfarer..........2397 Olsen ....T M & Co
Norfolk ....2806 Buckly.....................R A Willis
Northbrook.........5038 Harold ....R I Marine
Ockenfels............3542 Kneppe ....W & A G & Co
Persepolis.........2883 Sather............W & A G & Co
Quiloa.................4942 Cole ....M M & Co
Riverplate ....2351 Smithant ....T M & Co
Soudan ....6696 Enrick ....Transport
Steinbergen ...2455 Yonge...Antwerp...T Morrison & Co
Shirley.............. 2192 Stone ....W & A G & Co
Shwedagan ... ..1999 Creagh...............Indoo B P Co
Salsette ....2391 Lewellin...Aden...21-12...P & O Co
Uganda..............2783 Gow ....S Wallace & Co
Umballa ....3426 Bracq ....M M & Co
Ujina......................3426 Hill.......................M M & Co
Virawa...................3360 Maclean..................M M & Co
Vorwaerts...... 3727 Donnecker...China ...A L S N Co
Wearbeek... ....2345 Shotton......... ......
Zillah ....2412 Nanscoven ....T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Capts. Dest. Date. Agents.
A Chupra ......3954 Anderson ......Antwerp ...18-12 .. M M & Co
C&R Avristan.........2447 Codd......Antwerp...18-12... M M & Co
D&E Valdura...3495 Corrance...Philadelphia ..16-12 .. S Smidt & Co
F Morovia............2268 Heller ......Karachi ...10-12 .. A L S N Co
G Naderi ....1158 Hughes......Jeddah ......11-12... B & P S N Co
K Kawachi Maru...3821 Christeansen...Kobe...18-12... N Y Kaisha
N River Forth.....2883 Stevens...Mostyn Deep...13-12 R A Willis
O Otto Sverdrup...2291 Michelson ...Antwerp ..10-12 T Morrison & Co
P Kurmark ....3186 Reimer......Karachi...12-12... W & A G and Co
Q Inchmoor .....1214 Helmrich...10-12...S Smidt & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Sardigna...... ..3225 Muzis ......Genoa......15-12... R Liner
2 Olympia... .... 3269 Kincaird ......W & A G & Co
3 Glenlyon ......2654 Sloane......Calcutta......10-12... T M & Co
4 KingBleddyn ..2552 Ritch......Antwerp...25-11... J M & Co
5 Coquet..........2865 Sutherland ....K N & Co
7 Highland Monarch...2545 Dalziel..Dunkirk...4-12... T M & Co
7 City of Karachi...3566 Morrison ...K'chi...12-12... K N & Co
8 Semiramis.......2552 Pavissich...16-12...A L S N Co
0&11 Sofala ......3436 Math...3-12...N F...M M & Co
2&13 Egypt ....4207 Sumers ..London......14-12... P & O Co
14 Lhasa................950 Cutbush .... M M & Co
15 Chulmleigh.......2567 Brooks......Antwerp...7-12... J M & Co

Offside N

Capri......2650 Amegasja ...Hongkong...10-12...R Line

P & O Dock.

Edith..............1815 Beeching...(Repairing) ..J M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
6	H M S Highflyer..	LeMesurier...	Muscat, Dec 2
	H M S Alert	Sommerville..	Colombo, Dec 2
	Chupra	Henderson ...	Antwerp, Oct 17
	Vorwaerts	Donnecker ...	Trieste, Nov 20
7	Lhasa	Cutbush	Karachi, Dec 5
	Gengeshored	Horn ... - ...	D G Bay, Nov 19
8	Dwarka	Moxon	Busreh, Dec 1
	Assaye	Cockman	Shanghai, Nov19

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
7	Clan Murray	Woodall	Calcutta, &c
	Arcadia	Borcham	Aden
	Bohrein...............	Grant	Busreh
	Wardha	Dickinson	Genoa, &c
	Soudan (Tpt.)......	Kemrick	Suez
	Arabistan............	Davies	Antwerp
	Firozi	Primrose	Calcutta
	Lindenfels	Miller	Antwerp
	Oceana	Stephens	Calcutta
8	Singu	Taylor	Rangoon
	Dido	Banton	Hull

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Sardegna, for Genoa.
" Chupra, for Antwerp, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer "Chanda", left London for Bombay and Karachi on the afternoon of the 7th instant. The same Co's steamer "Seistan", left Aden at 7 p. m. on the 7th instant.

The Clan Liner steamer "Clan Macnab", left Liverpool on the morning of the 6th instant. The Clan Liner steamer "Clan Forbes", arrived at London on the morning of the 6th instant. The same Co's steamer "Clan Macaulay", arrived in London on the evening of the 6th instant.

POLLING FOR THE ELECTION OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MAHOMEDAN COMMUNITY OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY AS AN ADDITIONAL MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

1. POLLING will TAKE PLACE in the TOWN HALL between the hours of 11 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Standard time) on Tuesday 10th December, 1912.

2. Electors who are qualified to vote for any reason other than, or in addition to the payment of income Tax on an income of Rs. 2,000. or more, and electors with the Income Tax qualification who reside in "A" Ward will vote in the Durbar Room and Green Room.

They should enter by the South door of the Town Hall.

3. Electors with the Income Tax qualification residing in "B" Ward will vote at the South End of the Main room of the Town Hall and will enter by the Main entrance of the Town Hall.

4. Electors with the income Tax qualification residing in any other Wards but Wards "A and B" will vote at the North End of the Main Room of the Town Hall and will enter by the Main entrance of the Town Hall.

E. L. SALE.
Returning Officer.

Bombay Collector's Office. 7th December 1912.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST
By Appointment to
H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA
AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH,
V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

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J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
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CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

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COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35 Marine Lines, Bombay.

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Containing: "On Lido Waters," "Bid me goodbye," and five other songs.
EDWARD GERMAN ALBUM.
Containing: "Birds on Wing," "Fair Flowers," and five other songs.
FRANCO LEONI ALBUM.
Containing : "A Song of the Cruise," "Golden Lilies," and five other songs.
HERMANN LOHR ALBUM.
Containing: "A Chain of Roses," "So Fair a Flower," and six other songs.
FRANK LAMBERT ALBUM
Containing : "Look down, dear Eyes," "Deep in my Heart," and six other songs.
NOEL JOHNSON ALBUM
Containing: "Purple Pansies," "Good-night, pretty Stars," and six other songs.
CONINGSBY CLARKE ALBUM
Containing : "Take your lute and sing," "Betty's Way," and six other songs.
GUY D'HARDELOT ALBUM
Containing : "The Perfect Flower," "An Old Romance," and six other songs.
TERESA DEL RIEGO ALBUM
Containing: "Life's Recompense," "A Song of Life," and seven other songs.
FLORENCE AYLWARD ALBUM
Containing: "Love's Benediction," "Sunrise," and six other songs.
LIZA LEHMANN ALBUM
Containing : "If thou wilt be the falling dew, "Soul's Blossom," and five other songs.
No. 1, Low Voice; No. 2, High Voice.

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The Bombay Gazette
Monday, 9th Dec. 1912.

THE INNER HISTORY OF THE WAR.

EVERYTHING now points to the conclusion of peace. But negotiations for the adjustment of details will necessarily take time; and while the final settlement is pending both statesmen and publicists will have time to ponder deeply upon the course of this amazing campaign. There has never been a war of which the inner history has been so little understood. The motives of the struggle are plain enough; and a war in the Balkans has been expected any time within the last twenty years. Racial enmity, embittered on the one side by the recollection of cruel injuries, and on the other by contempt, is a cause quite sufficient to explain the present struggle. Every spring since the Treaty of Berlin was signed, the Foreign Offices of Europe have watched with increasing anxiety, the growing strength of the Danubian principalities; and every autumn they have breathed more freely, because the danger had passed for another year. Dynastic troubles and local rivalries eased the situation from time to time; but events like the Greek war and the assertion of Bulgarian independence showed the world that the feeling of hostility against the Turk only slumbered and that it might, at any time, burst out in war. But in spite of this general expectation of a conflict the opening of the present war took Europe with complete surprise. London was as little prepared for it as Bombay. The largest and best diplomatic service in the world and the ablest financiers in Europe were alike ignorant, at the beginning of October, that the long expected conflagration was about to be kindled. In every capital of the Balkans our Foreign Office has representatives whose chief business it is to keep His Majesty's Government informed of political changes; but up to the actual outbreak of hostilities the British Government had no idea that great events were in progress and that the whole course of politics in Europe was shortly to be changed. Under the very eyes of skilled observers, preparations for a great war went on unnoticed. In the very presence of the representatives of the Powers, the states of the Balkan League completed their plans and signed agreements without awakening suspicion. Without warning a nation of peasants sprang to arms, transformed in a single fortnight into one of the finest and bravest armies of modern times. It is little wonder that Europe was bewildered, for the same thing may happen again. A similar psychological change may come over other races. The very name of Slaw has passed into our language as a synonym for servility; and yet it stands to-day for qualities of gallantry and devotion of which any people in Europe might be proud. And all this has happened,—the map of Europe has been changed, the reputation of a race has risen. In two or three weeks, who will say that the same thing will not occur again in some other clime? Who can say that any kingdom or race in Asia or in Africa is exhausted or run down, when the weak and hitherto despised nations of the Balkans have, in one short campaign, raised themselves to a lofty eminence of military glory in the eyes of the world?

The question that statesman have now to determine is who has done this. It is evident that some controlling mind has been at work. Only a few years ago Servia and Bulgaria, were at war. Only a few months ago Greeks and Wallachs and Bulgars were at their interminable and bitter feuds in Macedonia. Someone has worked with resolute daring to reconcile conflicting interests and to infuse a higher spirit of patriotism into jealous principalities, and someone has managed to keep the powers of Europe in ignorance of his strenuous efforts. Able strategists have watched with complacency the growth of Bulgaria's and Servia's military power. They have drawn out a plan of campaign and arranged far ahead where and when to strike, Rumania has been cajoled or bullied into acceptance of Bulgaria's designs, and in spite of Austrian leanings has agreed to hold her hand and these and other remarkable achievements have been completed in absolute secrecy. No one even on the inside track of European politics seems to have suspected that a master-mind was hard at work. The credit has been given to King Ferdinand. Pehaps it is his due. He is a highly trained diplomat, and has managed to secure a place for himself at the head of the Balkan League. But it is also known that he has himself been impelled to action by the feeling behind him and that if he had not led the nation to war, they would soon have chosen another king and leader for themselves. As he is reported to have said, the thrust of a knife would probably have settled his destiny, if he had not moved.

In order to get an understanding of the situation we must go back four years to the time when Austria tore up the Treaty of Berlin and annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina to her Empire. For years it had been Austria's aim to reach the Ægean, and the annexation of these provinces which had been under Austrian administration since 1878, was recognized to be a long step towards the accomplishment of this aim. But most of the people of these countries were Serbs. Servia, too, had ambitions, and with the consciousness of increasing strength had cast eyes upon these identical provinces, where her expanding interests lay and her own people lived. Servia used threats of war. Austria was unmoved, and everyone saw that the Servian forces would simply be slaughtered in conflict with an Austrian army. Russia took up the quarrel and ranged herself on Servia's side. Then occurred the famous rattling of the German sabre. Germany would fight with her ally. Weak and not yet recovered from the effects of the Japanese war, Russia could not face Austria and Germany both, and retired humiliated from the diplomatic contest. Servia did the same, and the world thought that Austria had scored a memorable triumph. Russia does not forget, however; and the suggestion put forward and supported some time ago by an anonymous correspondent in the columns of the *Daily Telegraph* is that Russia has engineered the present war in deliberate revenge for the slight put upon her by Austria in 1908. Anonymous statements are to be accepted with reserve; but no other theory suits the case so well as this. The fullness of the preparations and the clearness of the understanding between the allies show that some dominating influence prevailed. It was not possible for the officers of the separate armies to map out the different lines of the campaign so accurately without the advice of some great soldier. There is no power but Russia that could exercise simultaneous pressure upon or use simultaneous persuasion with the countries of the League. There is no other power that the different states would all simultaneously trust or that could guarantee them against the results of possible defeat. There is no other power that had so much to gain as Russia, and none that had so much to lose as Austria by the victory of the confederacy; and, finally, there is no other power save Russia that could have kept Rumania quiet. It is almost certain that Muscovite diplomacy, silent and penetrating, has arranged this war. And yet so far as has appeared Russia has not lent any money nor supplied a single recruit to the armies of the allies. All has been done correctly without firing a shot. Without expending a rouble, Russia has now obtained all that she asked for in the Treaty of San Stefano after her last Turkish war, and all that England and Austria took from her at the Congress of Berlin. Her position in Eastern Europe is now supreme. Austria has been humbled. The fruits of many years' toil have been lost. Her road to the Ægean has been blocked and she sees her position on the Adriatic now threatened by the rising Balkan Empire. Russia has had her revenge for the rattling of the sabre. For whether the result of this war is due to the favour of Providence or, as is more likely, to Muscovite foresight and skill, Russia has won a victory the like of which has not been heard of in the history of the world.

HYDERABAD FINANCE. THE annual budget of the Nizam's Government, of which we have just received a copy, opens this year with a gloomy note, quite unlike that of its predecessor. The last budget described the satisfactory condition of the State's finances at the time of Sir George Walker's retirement, and indicated various ways in which State money might be profitably spent. This year, however, Mr. R. I.R. Glancey, who is now the Assistant Finance Minister, has to report that that since then practically no progress has been made. It is true that he indicates several causes, through which the normal administration of the State was severely interrupted, but these do not make the result any less unsatisfactory. The financial results of the year were thoroughly good and afford no excuse for administrative inactivity. When the budget was prepared, there was some reason to anticipate a partial failure of the crops, but these fears fortunately proved groundless. The harvests, assisted by late rains, were abundant, the land revenue exceeded the forecast; a surplus was realised despite heavy and unexpected liabilities, which had to be met by re-appropriation, the demand for rupees to finance the crops taxed all the resources of the Mint, and a sum of over 90 lakhs of rupees was added to the investments already held by the Government in Government of India promissory notes and in railway shares. However, Mr. Glancey continues, the ordinary course of administration has been interrupted so much that progress of any kind has been extremely difficult. It was inevitable in so centralised a government that some interval must elapse before the new administration could assume full control and formulate a definite policy. Then came the Coronation Durbar at Delhi, involving a month's absence of many responsible officers from the seat of Government. For three months after their return from Delhi, Hyderabad City was afflicted for the first time by a severe epidemic of plague: the Government offices were practically deserted and work was almost at a standstill. Finally came the change of Ministry some three months after the cessation of the plague. These were the circumstances, which have militated so much against the progress of the State, and in enumerating the principal steps which the Government has taken, Mr. Glancey makes out a very short list. Work, he tells us, has been begun on the scheme to provide Hyderabad and Secunderabad with an adequate water-supply and to minimise the risk of floods, while matters which are under consideration are the recruitment of a regular civil service, and the reorganisation of the judicial and medical departments. For the coming year, receipts are estimated at 497 lakhs, instead of 473 lakhs during the past year, while the expenditure remains at practically the same figure, being 471 lakhs odd. Thus a surplus is anticipated of nearly 26 lakhs. Among the schemes, which are to be carried out during the year, is a survey of the city with a view to sanitary improvement, for which a lakh and a half has been provided, while two lakhs are set aside for improvements themselves. During the coming year there is no reason to expect that any disturbing cause will arise, and it is to be hoped, therefore, that in every Government department, greater energy will be displayed to make up for the lethargy of last year.

THE PERIL OF THE AIR. DESPITE many failures Germany with a perseverance that is characteristic of the Teuton, has not abandoned the dirigible balloon as a means of offence in war. In England and France, the dirigible is metaphorically under a cloud, and the French squadrons of aeroplanes proved a notable feature in the last French manœuvres. Even our own few aeroplanes profoundly modified the recent army manœuvres in Cambridgeshire. Not that Germany has neglected the aeroplane, her own squadrons of these will meet those of France in the next great European war, and the almost forgotten mediæval feature of personal combat will be resumed between individual contestants. But the aeroplane is not a long radius weapon in the sense that the dirigible is. The one may stay in the air for six to eight hours—the other from twenty to thirty hours. Then again at night the dirigible can drift down wind over camps or forts with engines stopped, whereas the noise of the exhaust of the aeroplane would give away its presence at once. Parliamentary and service circles are at present fluttered by the question as to whether or not a Zeppelin dirigible passed over Sheerness late one evening in October or not. Most probably one did. Sheerness certainly, and Portsmouth possibly, are not beyond the radius of effective action of a large dirigible starting say from Borkum or Heligoland. British dirigibles can all be accounted for on the day in question. One German cannot, so far as present information goes. Sheerness, like all our dockyards, is of great interest to Germany. Service circles call to mind an incident at a magazine there during the Morocco crisis last year. Of course the alleged visit to Sheerness this year, if it took place, was highly injudicious, meriting a severe reprimand from and involving a possible invitation to deal with a high military personage as regards our own means of defence against the dirigible. Colonel Seely, speaking in the House of Commons the other evening, did "not consider it expedient to make any statement with regard to methods for meeting attacks from hostile air craft." If it were not for the seriousness of the whole thing, this official ingenuousness would be delightful. One cannot but fear that on land we have no method of an effective means for defence. In the air we may meet a Goliath Zeppelin dirigible by an Aldershot dirigible or even place one squadron of aeroplanes aloft. All this, of course, is in the old over confident manner. The serious answer which a serious question merited would have promised a departmental committee on high angle fire guns and on searchlights with a greater angle of elevation than the present. But the British regular army has now no field searchlight companies. Certain favoured Territorial corps are delighting themselves with the old equipment. Meanwhile many engineer officers talk of the coming rehabilitation of the searchlight for use with mobile troops, and even of its possible use for detecting dirigibles at night.

A HOSTEL FOR INDIANS. IT is a Parsi, Mr. M. M. Gandevia, who now makes a bold bid for success in establishing in London, a Hostel for Indians. Mr. Gandevia has had some years of experience in this respect among Indian students in Edinburgh, and also, we believe, in Bombay. He has taken a suitable house at 16, Trebovir Road, Earl's Court, and offers comfortable accommodation with full board at 31s. a week; arrangements can be made for partial board, and visitors, who are not students, can have rooms at slightly higher charges. The house is close to Earl's Court Station, and is well served by motor bus routes. Mr. Gandevia is wishful to make the hostel a centre for the meeting of East and West, so social gatherings will be given regularly. The first took place three weeks ago, and a number of well-known people were present to bless the undertaking, including Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, Mr. Arnold, Miss Beck, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Cotton; also some Indian ladies and gentlemen, among them Colonel and Mrs. Prasad, Mrs. P. L. Roy, Mrs. Mukerjee, as well as a number of students. The house is comfortably furnished and the rooms are pleasant; it is run on western lines, but Indian customs are retained as far as possible. Mr. Gandevia is also ready to undertake the guardianship of students and help them with advice and information. Those who are responsible at 21, Cromwell Road, for finding accommodation for Indian students, know of the difficulty experienced and Mr. Gandevia's enterprise will, no doubt, prove useful in affording a home, temporary or otherwise, for those who are wishful to accustom themselves gradually to western ways.

The P. and O. s. s. "Arabia" arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 6th instant.

The P. and O. s. s. "Caledonia" arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 7th instant.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

BASIS OF PEACE NEGOCIATIONS.

Allies' Differences.

ITALY AS A NAVAL POWER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Nov. 23.

IT was announced in Constantinople on Thursday night, that the conditions offered by the Allies include the abandonment of the whole of the European possessions of Turkey, except Constantinople. The Porte has refused to agree, and has decided to continue the war. There was no fighting next day in the Chatalja lines owing to the mutual agreement to suspend hostilities in order that delegates on both sides might meet. The terms offered by Bulgaria to Turkey were communicated to-day by M. Giers, the Russian Ambassador, to Noradunghian Effendi, the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, and, as stated, were rejected. Pending the decision of the Turkish Government, Turkish delegates were appointed in the persons of the Commander-in-Chief, Nazim Pasha, the former Chief of the General Staff, Izzet Pasha, and State Councillor Shadan Bey. The negotiations took place in a building situated between the hostile lines. It is claimed in Constantinople, that during the three days' fighting of Sunday to Tuesday, the Turks succeeded not only in maintaining their position, but actually drove the Bulgarian forces back. This success has probably influenced the rejection of the terms offered by the Allies. Nazim Pasha reports that on Tuesday evening, the enemy left the trenches made by them during their three days' advance, and withdrew at some points as much as four miles. Strong reconnaissance columns under Turkish officers discovered a number of wounded and dead, and captured a quantity of rifles, ammunition, and equipment. The "Ikdam" states that the reconnaissance showed that the Bulgarians were so exhausted that they could not continue hostilities, and therefore withdrew to seek favourable points for defensive positions. It seems, however, not impossible that the Bulgarian withdrawal was in connection with the suspension of hostilities on the Turkish side. The construction of field works has begun on a line from Pera to Buyukdere, with the object, probably, of keeping the Turkish army out of the city if the need arose. The Young Turkish party here declare that the alleged plot to dethrone the Sultan and found a Republic is an invention of the Government itself, which wishes to put the responsibility for the war disasters on the Young Turks by making out that they are conspiring at the country's most critical hour. The Ambassadors have declined to accede to the request of the Grand Vizir to re-ship bluejackets landed from the warships. The ordinary traffic of the Anatolian railways is suspended, probably due to the transport of reinforcement. The Mosque of St. Sophia is giving shelter to 3,000 fugitives and Greek soldiers. They were left without food for two days, whereupon they pillaged two shops. The gates of the Mosque are now guarded.

The official announcement making known the Porte's decision with regard to the armistice is worded as follows:—"The Bulgarian Premier addressed to the Ottoman Government, a document containing conditions for an armistice which were communicated to-day to the Council of Ministers, and were considered to be unacceptable. Consequently, and likewise in view of the fact that the commander-in-chief has been entrusted in principle with the task of negotiating the conditions for an armistice with the plenipotentiaries of the belligerent States, if these plenipotentiaries are invested with the necessary powers, and have also been directed to communicate the result of such negotiations to us, the commander-in-chief has been instructed to continue the military operations with the help of the Almighty until reasonable and moderate conditions are proposed to us."

ALLIES' DIFFERENCES.

The correspondent of the "Liberte" telegraphs an instructive incident showing how deep is the rivalry still existing between the Greek Orthodox Church and the schismatic Bulgarian Exarchists. On Thursday, the Greek Patriarch repaired to the Turkish Ministry and requested to be given the keys of St. Sophia, so as to be master there in the case of a Bulgarian entry. With sublime Oriental calm, the secretary replied textually. "Your Beatitude, let us leave the matter to the wisdom of God. He will give the keys into the hands of those most worthy to hold them. For the present it is I who have been chosen as keeper and I will await the Divine commands." In order to understand the significance of this anecdote, it must be remembered that since the Turks took Byzantium, the authority of the Orthodox Patriarch, who is the head of Hellenism in Turkey, is bound up with that of the Sultan. As soon as there was the possibility of a Bulgarian entry the Patriarch wished to substitute his own authority for that of the Sultan, and to affirm not only the independence, but the supremacy of Hellenism. This is only another instance of the many discordant factors separating the Greeks and the Slavs, especially the Bulgars, whose occupation of St. Sophia would certainly not be regarded by the Orthodox Greeks with any delight or favour.

Foreign reports of friction between the Greek and Bulgarian forces at Salonika, are denied at Athens. It is stated that Princes Boris and Cyril remained in Salonika to rest after their exertions and long marches, and that a small Bulgarian detachment remained with them as a guard of honour. A review of the Greek garrison before the Princes and a special service at the Greek Church on the name-day of Prince Cyril were attended by King George, and these facts, it is alleged, show complete harmony between Greeks and Bulgarians. The proposal was made to celebrate November 10, in future as a holiday throughout the Balkans. This is the anniversary of the victory of Constantine the Great over Maxentius, when he proclaimed the Cross as the symbol of Christianity. The proposal has been received with favour by the other States.

AUSTRIA AND SERVIA.

Much excitement has been caused in Vienna, by the treatment of Austrian Consular officers in the conquered districts. It is alleged that the Servians are preventing them from communicating with Vienna, on the ground of preserving military secrets. No news has been received from M. Prashkova, the Austrian Consul at Prizrend, for ten days since the town was captured, and rumours are current that he has been killed. It appears certain that his despatches have been intercepted by the Servian authorities, because they contained unfavourable reports as to massacres of Albanians. It is said that a number of Albanian notables took refuge in his house, and that the Consul refused to give them up, whereupon the house was plundered by the Servian soldiery. This is probably a mere guess at what happened. In reply to an inquiry made by the "Neue Freie Presse," the Servian Foreign Office telegraphed : "The Consul is well," but this looks as if he were being kept prisoner. The Austro-Hungarian Consul at Mitrovitza has also had unpleasant experiences. His house was surrounded by Servian soldiers, who kept him a close prisoner, and all despatches he sent to the Legation in Belgrade were intercepted. Finding he could get no remedy, the Consul escaped from the town, apparently in disguise, made his way across country to the Austrian frontier, and has now arrived at Budapest, where he has reported the facts to Count Berchtold, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister.

THE ADRIATIC PORTS.

Servia has further complicated the situation by the seizure of the Albanian port of Alessio and the sending of troops from there to Durazzo, thus apparently beginning the carrying out of her threat to take possession of three Albanian ports, a threat which brought about strained relations with Austria a fortnight ago. This action, coupled with the unsatisfactory state of affairs in relation to the disappearance of the Austrian Consul at Prizrend, has again caused a feeling of uneasiness in diplomatic circles, and but for the very correct attitude of the Dual Empire might have serious consequences. The report of an ultimatum having been sent to Servia, may be dismissed as an effort of imagination, for the statement that Austria will not press for any settlement of isolated questions until the war is ended—still holds good. Putting aside for the moment the question of the missing Consul, it will assist in an appreciation of the difficulties of the situation, if the official views of the Austrian Government are explained. They are as follows:—Austria cannot consent to the partition of Albania, which Servia pretends is essential to the final settlement. In the Austrian view partition, even if agreed to at the moment by the Albanians, would inevitably lead to revolution in the near future. There would be no objection on the part of Austria to the incorporation with Greece of the purely Greek population in Epirus, for example, but with regard to the northern portion, which includes Durazzo, it is maintained that this is overwhelmingly Moslem, without any Slav element, and is impossible of absorption by Servia. The Moslem Albanians, who form 80 per cent. of the entire population of Albania, would certainly rebel against Slav domination more fiercely than ever they did against Turkish rule. The result would be a speedy conflagration. Austria has no desire to restrict the commercial activity of Servia or Bulgaria. For this season there is no objection to the principle of Servia having an outlet on the Adriatic; but it is impossible for Austria to consent to the unconditional occupation of ports in Albania, and particularly to their fortification. A mere glance at the map of Europe will show why. With Italy controlling the whole of the western shore of the Adriatic, it would be suicidal on the part of Austria to allow the formation of possibly hostile naval bases on the opposite shore just at the narrow outlet to the Mediterranean. Of course, so long as the Triple Alliance remains in being it materially affects the situation in this connection, but Austrian statesmen are obliged to look to the future. In the Austrian view, Servia might easily obtain access to the Adriatic by way of Montenegro. With the latter country friendly—perhaps allied—to Servia there is nothing to prevent the linking up of Servia with the port of Antivari. The demand for a "strip" of territory in Albania on the Montenegrin frontier is disingenuous, for the district is mountainous and impassable for a railway to any one of the three ports claimed by Servia. The "strip," it is asserted, would develop into a broad tract of Albania, and would mean partition, which, as previously stated, is impossible. This, then, is the situation as seen from the Austrian point of view. It is admittedly an awkward one, but it is by no means beyond the powers of diplomacy to solve, and when the war with Turkey is over it will be solved.

ITALY AS A NAVAL POWER.

"Ships of Italia, ye iron sons of the great mother Liberty, who shine in the sunlight, whilst to-day hymns are rising to the happy sky, be ye blessed once more, whether for peace or war, and may the hopes aroused to-day over every prow salute the earth." In these words the Italian poet Gabriele d'Annunzio apostrophised the stirring spectacle of the naval review held by King Victor Emmanuel at Naples, on the occasion of his Majesty's birthday. The review possessed the greater interest for the enormous crowd of spectators in that the majority of the magnificent battleships had been so recently and actively engaged in the conquest of Libya.

The spectacle from the grey dawn and onward until towards ten o'clock in the morning, when the King's beautiful yacht the Trinacria (of English construction) commenced its forward movement between the great line of massive battleships, was more than imposing, having for its unparalleled background the lovely and expansive gulf of Naples. Cries of "Viva il Re!" resounded on all sides as the royal yacht, escorted by the torpedo-boats of the Dardanelles—the Perseo, Spica, Astore, Centauro, and Climene—passed in review the ships of the line nearest the land, the Re Umberto, Sardegna, Sicilia, Garibaldi, and Varese. On its return journey, taking an outer line, the royal yacht passed in review the other line of battleships—the Regina, Elena, Napoli, Vitteorio Emanuele, Ferruccio, and Varese. The Volta was put at the disposal of the journalists, and there was present a large contingent of foreign representatives, notably, it must be admitted, of German and Austrian newspapers. In view of the recent complications in the Balkan peninsula, and also the fact that Italy has so recently demonstrated in practical warfare what her ships are capable of this naval demonstrations in the Gulf of Naples had more than usual significance.

YOUNG TURK PLOT.

A Young Turk plot has been discovered by the Turkish Government, and the police have made twenty arrests, including those of the former Vali of Trebizond, several deputies, the editor of the "Tanin," and other journalists. Fifty others are being searched for by the police, including several ex-Ministers. The plot was discovered by a proclamation to soldiers being found hidden in packets of chocolate and tobacco, containing the words :—"Rise against the Government, which is selling the Fatherland to the foreigners." Hussein Jahid, who has fled, has been condemned to hard labour for life. Various versions are given of the object of the conspiracy. According to one, the Young Turks wish to bring about the intervention of the Powers by instigating disturbances in Constantinople. According to another, the Young Turks sent emissaries to headquarters to make the army disaffected with the present commanders, in order to induce the soldiers to upset the Government by force. The first explanation is certainly untrue, as the Young Turks are anxious to continue the war to the last gasp. The immediate occasion for the Government's stringent measures was an attempt of the Young Turks to hold a meeting to protest against an armistice and peace negotiations.

Mr. Nethersole, Inspector-General of Irrigation, is due in Karachi to-day on tour. He has been invited to meet the Chamber of Commerce informally on Tuesday.

HE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

ERVIAN MILITARY PARTY PREDOMINANT.

Organization of the State of Albania.

RIPLE ALLIANCE RENEWED WITHOUT CHANGE.

Terrible Battle at Starved Adrianople.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

VIENNA, DEC. 7.

t is semi-officially declared that the in- ational situation is unchanged, as, in spite epeated admonitions on the part of Russia, attitude of Servia is still *intransigeant*, ng to the predominance of the military y.

ST. PETERSBURG, DEC. 8.

The Grand Duke Nikolai-Mikhailovitch has for Bukharest to present to King Charles baton of a Russian Field-Marshal.

SERVIAN PREPARATIONS.

It is reported that the Servians have ounted several batteries on the bank of the anube opposite Orsova, which is on the rbo-Rumanian frontier.

LONDON, DEC. 7.

It has been arranged for the peace negotia- ons to be held in St. James's Palace.

SOFIA, DEC. 8.

Dr. Daneff, President of the Chamber, has turned from Chatalja. He is most optimistic to the outcome of the peace negotiations. e says that the Turkish Delegates at Chatal- are very conciliatory.

ALBANIAN CABINET.

LONDON, DEC. 7.

The Albanians in Vallona are hurrying on e organisation of the State. They have ready appointed a Cabinet, consisting of two atholics, three Orthodox Christians, and five ahomedans.

The authorities in the Dardanelles report at a Greek squadron of six units was sighted f the Straits this afternoon.

VIENNA, DEC. 7.

The Triple Alliance has been renewed. There s no modification of the terms.

THE CHOLERA SCOURGE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, DEC. 7.

A *Communique* of the Prefect announces that the cholera in Constantinople is real cholera, and that there have been over one thousand cases in twenty days. Half of them have been cured.

GREEK ACQUISITIONS.

ROME, DEC. 8.

The Marquis di San Giuliano, Minister for Foreign Affairs, announces that Italy and Austria have informed Greece that they will never consent to the Bay of Valona and the Island of Saseno belonging to Greece. He adds that there are grounds for hoping that e question will be satisfactorily settled.

ATHENS, DEC. 8.

The Greeks in Epirus have occupied Santi- uaranta, Delvino and Argyrocastro.

VIOLATION OF THE ARMISTICE.

CETINJE, DEC. 8.

Notwithstanding the armistice, the Turks at Tarabosh. on the 6th instant, attacked the Montenegrins, who, however, did not return thei[illegible]re.

LONDON, DEC. 8.

G[illegible]ek diplomatic circles in London announce t[illegible]t no misunderstanding exists between the llies. The arrangements for the armistice re settled in the general interests of the llies.

This lends colour to the suggestion that the stention of Greece from signing the armis- e was a diplomatic ruse to make the Turks cede more advantageous terms to Bulgaria, ile enabling a blockade of the Aegean Sea to maintained.

ASSAULT ON ADRIANOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, DEC. 8.

The Vali of Adrianople, in a telegram dated 4th instant, says that all the forces of enemy, on the night of the 3rd instant, de- red an assault on all four sides, but were re- sed after a terrible battle lasting six hours. t is reported that Adrianople has provisions only fifteen days.

BRITISH RED CRESCENT.

APPEAL FOR HELP THROUGH THE ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.

he Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay has received following appeal for help from the British Red scent Society, signed by Lord Lamington, H. H. Aga Khan, Mr. Mirza Abbasali Baig and Mr. d Amir Ali :—The appalling number of Turkish and wounded that have come back from the t, or are lying on the battlefield, are taxing the utmost the Turkish hospital arrangements, h the result that many are left untended, and, n if the war ends within a reasonable limit of e, they will need all possible help to alleviate ir suffering. His Majesty's Minister at Sofia also orms the British Red Crescent Society through Foreign Office that there are many Turkish sick wounded, at Sofia and Philippopolis.

Only those who know Turkey can form any ception of the enormous amount of suffering present war is involving in thousands of simple d innocent families. It is not the soldiers only o suffer, or even the inhabitants of the districts ere war is raging, but the homes all over the pire, whence all the men and lads have been en to fight their country's battles. It seems peless make adequate attempts to deal with e vast amount of suffering—suffering that the pproach of winter, when most of the country is nder snow, renders all the heavier—but it is cumbent on us in the name of humanity to do all at lies in our power to mitigate it, in however all a degree.

The British Red Crescent Society has already sent Turkey one hospital under the direction of olonel Surties, C.B., M.V.O., D.C.O., consisting of o surgeons, three dressers, six lady nurses and ur orderlies; and proposes to send another as soon s funds permit, to attend to the sick and wounded, d to relieve to some extent the general distress and stitution.

The undersigned, on behalf of the Committee of he Society, earnestly appeal to all who have pity or human suffering for further funds to carry out he work of mercy in which it is engaged.

Donations may be sent to the Bankers of the Society, Messrs. Coutts and Co., 440, Strand, W. C., or to the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. A. S. M. Anik, 2, Fenchurch-avenue., E. C.

LAMINGTON.
AGA KHAN.
M. ABBASALI BAIG.
AMEER ALI.

2, Cadogan-place, S. W.

ALL-INDIA MEDICAL MISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, DEC. 8.

Lord Hardinge to-day received, and had a friendly conversation with, the members of the All-India Medical Mission, headed by Mr. Mahomed Ali and Dr. Ansari. They told his Excellency of the field hospital which the latter is taking to Turkey. They also spoke of the excellent arrangements that had been made for Dr. Leonard Roger's new treatment, which has proved so successful with cholera cases in Calcutta, where it had reduced the death rate by fifty per cent., and which they hoped might be equally successful in the Chatalja lines. His Excellency noticed with pleasure how well the Aligarh College old boys were represented in the mission. The whole mission leaves to-morrow night by the 8 o'clock express train from Delhi, where friends are arranging to give them a good send-off.

THE "COMRADE" MISSION.

DELHI, DEC. 7.

The field hospital, organised by the All-India Medical Mission connected with the "Comrade" newspaper of Delhi, is to sail by the Rubattino steamer "Sardegna" from Bombay, on the 15th instant, en route for Turkey.

The party comprises twenty-three persons, including five doctors, namely, Dr. Ansari, M.D., from Delhi, who is in charge, Dr. Fyzee of Bombay, Dr. Naim of Lahore, Dr. Bari of Calcutta, and Dr. Mohammad Allah of Calcutta; also eight dressers and ten male nurses and bearers. They are to be joined in Constantinople by Dr. Saieed and two other medical practitioners, for whose despatch arrangements are being made in England by Mr. Amir Ali.

The funds collected by Mr. Mahomed Ali, editor of the "Comrade", in connection with this Mission, amount to upwards of one and a half lakh of rupees, from which sum of thirty thousand rupees has been remitted to Mr. Amir Ali in England, for the equipment of a hospital of one hundred beds, which it is hoped to increase hereafter. The balance will be used in meeting travelling expenses and for the upkeep of the hospital for a period which is now estimated at four months.

The members of the Mission will wait upon the Viceroy at Delhi at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 8th instant, when his Excellency will arrive here, and they are to leave Delhi on the following day, accompanied by Mr. Mahomed Ali, who goes with them as far as Bombay, where they will arrive on 11th instant. Arrangements are being made for gatherings of Mahomedans at stations along the route, also at Bombay, to wish them success.

CALCUTTA REMITTANCES.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 7.

Hajee Ahmed Abdul Latif, treasurer of the Red Crescent Society, 68, Canning-street, Calcutta, yesterday, made a further remittance of £2,000 sterling to the president of the Ottoman Red Crescent Society in Constantinopl[illegible]rough the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank. This [illegible] the total remittance of this society to Rs. 1,13,000.

ADMIRALTY CHANGES.

Resignation of Sir Francis Bridgeman.

LONDON, DEC. 6.

It is officially stated that Sir Francis Bridgeman has resigned his position as a Lord of the Admiralty.

He will be succeeded by Prince Louis of Battenberg.

Vice-Admiral Sir John Jellicoe will succeed Prince Louis of Battenberg.

Sir Francis Bridgeman has been decorated with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

The Admiralty desires it to be stated that Sir Francis Bridgeman's health has been far from good in the last few months. His resignation was not unexpected in naval circles.

[Admiral His Serene Highness Prince Louis A. of Battenberg, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., A.-D.-C., is at present second Sea Lord on the Board of Admiralty; and Vice-Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., in command of the Second Squadron of the First Home Fleet, on the flagship H.M.S. "Hercules."]

BRITISH RAILWAY STRIKE.

Three Thousand Men Take a Drunkard's Part.

LONDON, DEC. 7.

Three thousand North-Eastern Railway men are out on strike, owing to the company's refusal to reinstate in his former position an engine-driver, who had been convicted in a police court of drunkenness.

The railway services have been curtailed more than half. A number of collieries are threatened with stoppage, while many football matches had to be cancelled this afternoon.

RUSSIA AND MONGOLIA.

PEKING, DEC. 7.

The Russo-Mongolian protocol clearly recognises Russian claims in Mongolia to river navigation, fishery, mining, pasturing and timber-cutting, in addition to general trading rights.

The Russians are willing to recognise China's suzerainty and withdraw their troops, when the Chinese troops, of which there are two thousand at Kobdo, have been withdrawn.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

LONDON, DEC. 6.

The British North Borneo Company has expressed deep regret at the death of the Governor. Mr. Aylmer Pearson will return immediately to Borneo, and will assume the Governorship.

Sir J. West Ridgeway, the Chairman of the Company, will proceed to the territory early in January.

[Mr. F. R. Ellis, C.M.G., who was previously in the Civil Service of Ceylon, had only recently been appointed to the Governorship of British North Borneo. Mr. Aylmer Pearson is the Government Secretary.]

BRITISH TRADE.

LONDON, DEC. 7.

Increases in imports for November amounted to £4,601,059, and in exports to £2,371,996. In imports the principal increase was in raw cotton, viz., £2,988,697, and in exports £818,879 in coal, and £529,125 in steel manufactures.

THE JAPANESE CRISIS.

LONDON, DEC. 7.

The *Times*, discussing the political crisis in Japan, says the issue of the struggle is uncertain; but things must have moved in Japan for it to have happened at all. Ten years ago it would have been inconceivable that any Cabinet could offer a bold resistance to military dictation.

HONOUR FOR THE NIZAM.

LONDON, DEC. 6.

The Nizam of Hyderabad has been gazetted an honorary colonel in the British Army.

CANADA'S GIFT.

Appreciation Throughout the Empire.

A LAURIER AMENDMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 6.

Dr. Macnamara, speaking at Southwark today, paid a tribute to the action of Canada.

He said: "I have seen many things in five years' service at the Admiralty, which have given me great satisfaction, especially the untiring devotion of the officers and men. But, most of all, I have seen, repeatedly, evidences of the renewed determination of the Dominions to partake in the maintenance of the Empire, in order that, under cover of an adequate defence, the British people may peacefully develop their institutions, care for the needy, and add to the sum total of human happiness within their borders."

Col. Seely, speaking at Heanor, said: "We are now neither weak nor powerless. Our entire interests lie in the maintaining of peace. We seek no new territory. We are now safer at sea than we have been for a long time. The responsible advisers at the War Office, who are most qualified to judge, assure me that the Army is more efficient and ready than it has ever been."

MELBOURNE, DEC. 6.

Mr. Pearce, the Commonwealth Defence Minister, in an interview, said that the people of Australia hailed with delight Canada's decision to establish a fleet in the Pacific.

Mr. Deakin, the Premier, while preferring to say nothing off-hand, said, "It certainly seems a magnificent idea."

Canada's gift is the chief topic of conversation in the lobby. The Committee of Imperial Defence met to-day. It is believed that the immediate reply was sent to Canada, expressing the Imperial Government's warmest possible satisfaction.

Telegrams have been sent from all parts of the Empire, congratulating Canada.

LIBERAL AMENDMENT.

OTTAWA, DEC. 7.

The Liberal Caucus has appointed a committee representing both Houses to formulate an amendment to Mr. Borden's Naval Bill. The Caucus is unanimously of opinion that the Admiralty memorandum clearly established that there was no emergency which could justify a departure from Sir Wilfrid Laurier's policy. The Liberals have decided to advocate the continuance of that policy. They are also unanimous in declaring that the Liberals are willing to vote at least the sum suggested by the Admiralty memorandum for an emergency contribution, but believe that the vote should be towards a Canadian naval service in cooperation with the Imperial Fleet.

OTTAWA, DEC. 7.

Mr. Rowell, the Liberal leader in the Ontario legislature, in a non-political speech at Galt, expressed his personal regret at Canada not maintaining as well as giving the "Dreadnoughts." He would have liked to see the Naval Agreement of 1911 carried out, and Canada flying the White Ensign in her own waters, and protecting trade routes as the Commonwealth was doing in Australian waters.

SOUTH AFRICAN DIFFICULTY.

LONDON, DEC. 7.

General Botha, the Union Prime Minister, speaking at Grahamstown yesterday, said there was no need for nervousness with regard to the naval question. Opinion in South Africa was divided whether to continue contributions to the Navy, to give "Dreadnoughts" or to have their own Navy. It was a difficult and delicate question, and he was anxious to take the right course.

NEW ZEALAND'S POLICY.

WELLINGTON, DEC. 7.

Mr. Massey, the Prime Minister, in a speech, congratulating Canada on her gift of Dreadnoughts, said that New Zealand's contribution ensured the presence of certain warships, but these were not fighting ships to be compared with battleships. When the Minister for Defence returned from London, the Government would declare its naval policy. If more money were necessary, he was confident that New Zealanders would respond worthily to the call.

MONTREAL, DEC. 8.

The firm of Rothschild has telegraphed congratulating Canada on its gift of "Dreadnoughts" and declaring that London is the clearing-house of the world, so that while the British flag is supreme universal peace is assured.

ITALIAN FINANCES.

War Expenses No Strain on the Treasury.

ROME, DEC. 8.

In his financial statement in the Chamber, to-day, Signor Tedesco, Minister of Finance, said that the accounts for 1911-12 closed with a credit balance of 101 million lire. This, together with 57 millions from preceding surpluses, would be devoted to the expenses of the war He estimated the surplus for 1912-13 at 50 million lire, and that for 1913-14 at 70 millions.

In conclusion, he said that the Treasury, besides meeting all expenditure, was able within a year to furnish 660 million lire for the war without recourse to extraordinary means.

BOXING.

Victory for Bombardier Wells.

LONDON, DEC. 7.

In a boxing contest, Bombardier Wells beat George Rodel, the South African, in the second round.

A KING EDWARD MEMORIAL.

Bullock-Workman's Latest Achievments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DEC. 7.

The Punjab King Edward Memorial bronze bust of his late Majesty, which has been presented to the Lahore Medical College by Seth Sukhlal Kernani of Sirsa, is a replica of Bruce Joy's well-known work.

Until the opening of the new Medical College it will be placed in the council room of the Legislative Council, and will be unveiled by the Lieutenant-Governor at the first meeting of the new council on January 4th.

THE AGRA TRAGEDY.

Body of Mr. Fulham Exhumed for Examination.

A SIX WEEKS' INQUIRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, DEC. 7.

In connection with the Clarke murder case, the body of the late Mr. Fulham was exhumed yesterday from the Cantonment cemetery by Major O'Meara, Civil Surgeon, and taken to the Civil Hospital morgue for examination.

It is understood that the case will be formally opened on Monday, and the hearing in the lower court will take about six weeks. The police are still collecting evidence, and Mr. Williamson, District Superintendent of Police, has been placed on special duty.

AGRA, DEC. 7.

On an application by Mr. Urggins, counsel for the defence, the hearing of the Clarke murder case, which was to have come on this morning, has been adjourned till Monday, the 9th instant, when it is considered probable it will be formally opened.

MEDICAL AID FOR WOMEN.

Grant to Locally Maintained Institutions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 7.

In order to afford increased assistance to hospitals and dispensaries intended exclusively for the treatment of women and children, a lump additional grant of Rs. 30,000 was provided by Government in the Budget estimate of the current year, under "Hospitals and Dispensaries."

The Surgeon-General was asked to submit proposals for the distribution of the allotment. These proposals have now been received, and, after considering them, Government is pleased to sanction the distribution of the sum of Rs. 19,332 among certain institutions which are maintained by local bodies.

The Governor-in-Council is also pleased to sanction a grant of Rs. 5,000 to the American Evangelical Lutheran Mission towards the cost of constructing a new hospital for women and children at Chirala, and a grant of Rs. 3,668 to the American Arcot Mission for providing additional accomodation in the Mary Taberschell Hospital for women at Vellore. The grants in these cases are made subject to certain conditions.

THE HOOGHLY DISASTER.

Police Arrangements at the College Ghat.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 7.

At the resumed inquiry into the Sibpore disaster yesterday, Mr. Hilary, Secretary, Port Commissioners, said that the policeman had been taken off duty at the College ghat, because it was reported that he was not required. No special arrangements had been made at the College ghat, when there were large numbers of passengers in the past He had known that there were to be large numbers on this occasion because application had been made for a special steamer, but it did not occur to him to report the matter to the ferry service officer.

Asked if the Port Commissioners were making much money out of the ferry steamers, he said the boats did not pay.

The inquiry was again adjourned.

COBRA AT A LAW COURT.

Pleader's Narrow Escape from Death.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 7.

There was considerable commotion in the compound of the Alipore Judge's Court on Thursday afternoon, caused by the discovery and killing of a full-grown cobra.

The reptile was discovered by a pleader, who was walking along the avenue leading to the Court and when near the Bar Library trod on the tail of the reptile, which reared up and attempted to bite him. The pleader jumped back and thus saved his life, the fangs of the cobra just missing him.

A crowd gathered, and the cobra, which had just eaten a snake, was killed by the court peons.

HIMALAYAN EXPLORATION.

Bullock-Workmans Latest Achievement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, DEC. 8.

Dr. and Mrs. Bullock-Workman, the mountaineering explorers, have arrived in Bangalore for their usual rest before working on their next book concerning the location of the great Siachen Glacier. They covered as much as 850 square miles of new ground on their last expedition, making many important ascents, varying from 17,000 to 21,000 feet in altitude, and returned to India by a pass hitherto unknown. They have also discovered two new watersheds between the Indus and the region of Chinese Turkestan, and have mapped many new mountains and glaciers.

DACOITY NEAR CALCUTTA.

Several Organized Gangs in Existence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 7.

For some time past the Diamond Harbour sub-division of Alipore district has been the scene of depredations by gangs of dacoits. The latest one was committed in the house of one Sreenath Sadhu, when the dacoits, after torturing the inmates, cleared out with about Rs. 5,000.

The Bengal Criminal Investigation Department, who took the inquiry up from the local police, arrested thirteen men, including some up countrymen. They were produced yesterday before the Diamond Harbour Magistrate, and one of them made a lengthy statement revealing the existence of several organised gangs. The case was remanded for further enquiry.

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

Chancellor's Convocation Speech.

ORIENTAL CLASSICS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DEC. 7.

Presiding at the annual convocation of the Punjab University to-day, Sir Louis Dane, the Chancellor, made a strong plea for the Oriental languages. His Honour said that the study of English bulked more largely in the syllabus than the founders of the University intended. This was not to be regretted, but it was the greater reason why they should concentrate on the study of Oriental classics. Personally, his Honour could speak for Arabic and Persian and confidently assert that their classics were in no way inferior to Greek and Latin classics as excellent exercises for the mind, and were storehouses of the concentrated wisdom of the past. His Honour had no doubt that Sanskrit, as the mother of the Aryan languages, was even more valuable in India. Mere modernity, with its bleared and short-sighted vision fixed only on the main chance, had threatened to lead the University to throw cold water upon Oriental studies. His Honour was glad, therefore, that a more far-sighted view now prevailed, and the University was devoting money to augment the salaries of the Professors of the Oriental College, and secure men, who, while deeply versed in the traditional learning of the East, were trained in the critical methods of the West.

Speaking of the Indian vernaculars, his Honour believed that the adoption of the Roman script was the best means of promoting their general diffusion.

Referring to technical education, his Honour declared that mere industrial education was not likely to be of much value until capitalists had embarked more boldly upon industrial enterprise and supplied workshops and factories for practical work.

Regarding primary education, his Honour observed there was not much to be regretted among the urban population and business classes, but the case was bad with the cultivating and artisan classes. Many of these were actively opposed to education, as tending to unfit boys for their parents' calling. "Still," his Honour said, "we must keep on moving; and, thanks to the enlightened policy of the Government of India, and their overflowing treasury, we are at last provided with funds sufficient to make possible a real attempt at the education of the masses.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Constitutional Needs of Bihar and Orissa.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANKIPORE, DEC. 7.

In the course of his reply to the address of the Provincial Committee of the National Congress, his Honour said:—I share your hope that, as a further step towards the constitution of the province, it may before long be possible to endow us with a High Court and a University of our own. In saying this, I do not for an instant mean any want of appreciation of the great institutions now at the head of our judicial and educational systems, to both of which Bihar and Orissa owe much. But it is obvious and expedient that in future these systems should be in the hands of authorities especially conversant with our local conditions and requirements.

I see that you express a hope that the regulations for elections to the Legislative Council may before long be revised, in order to confer a wider franchise on the educated middle classes. On this subject I can say nothing definite at present. Our province is very young, and for this reason I and my colleagues thought it wiser to propose to the Government of India as few changes as possible in the regulations which had only very recently been framed by the late Government of Bengal, after full and careful discussion with representatives of all parts of the old province. The experience of coming elections and of the working of the Council will doubtless show us any points in which the regulations may be defective, and, when the time comes for revision, such suggestions as you and other bodies may put forward will be gladly received and considered with the earnest desire to meet first claims for adequate representation of every important section of the community. The matter is one which will require careful thought, but I have no doubt that, if, as I hope, we all work unselfishly together, we shall be able to arrive at a just solution of the many difficult points which it involves. I fully appreciate the importance of fostering the growth of a real public spirit in the various local bodies, and all proposals to this end will have our fullest sympathy.

You will doubtless have noticed that, while I have endeavoured, necessarily in genera terms, to allude to the various points mentioned in your address, I have replied to you rather as public-spirited citizens of Bihar and Orissa than as members of the National Congress. That there is no incompatibility between your two positions is known by the terms in which your address is couched, and I would only say that it is in the former capacity that I especially welcome you to-day. The National aspect is doubtless one of great importance, but both you and me as humble labourers for the good of the province, are concerned mainly with local needs and local objects, and I thank you much for placing your views regarding them so clearly before me. I also thank you again for all your good wishes, which I most earnestly reciprocate.

COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

Farewell Dinner at the Club at Karachi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DEC. 7.

A farewell dinner to Mr. A. D. Younghusband was given by the members of the Sind club last night. With the exception of the club dinner to the present Viceroy, which was in many respects a unique event, this was a record dinner in point of numbers. With not even that exception it was a record dinner in point of enthusiasm. Mr. H. C. [illegible], C. S. I., M.V.O., who presided, and had the proposing of the toast of honour, voiced the sentiments of all present in a speech of admirable felicity. Mr. Younghusband, who was visibly moved, replied in terms of deep feeling, amid applause that was impressively hearty and prolonged. Mr. W. H. Lucas, I.C.S., will not, as previously expected, arrive in Karachi to-morrow afternoon, and in consequence Mr. Younghusband will hand over charge to him by telegraph on Monday morning.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Lord Hardinge's Speech at the Begum's Banquet.

AN ANCESTRAL FRIENDSHIP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, BHOPAL, DEC. 7.

Yesterday afternoon the Viceroy witnessed a polo match between the Bhopal State team and his Excellency's Staff. The game was fast and even, the Bhopal State team eventually winning by five goals to four. Her Highness the Begum was present at the polo, and had tea with his Excellency. At night the city of Bhopal was illuminated brilliantly for the State banquet, the entire route to the Rahat Manzil, four miles distant from the Lal Kothi, being lit up and decorated with a copious display of bunting.

The following is the speech delivered by H. E. the Viceroy at the State Banquet:—

Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Your Highness has alluded in flattering and friendly terms to the old connection between the family of the rulers of Bhopal and my own grandfather, and I most heartily reciprocate the feelings of goodwill to which your Highness has given expression; and it adds immensely to the pleasure of my visit here to know that we are now in the third generation renewing an ancestral friendship. My grandfather had the good fortune to be Governor-General of India when the famous Sikandar Begum became regent in 1847, and when I read the history of those times I feel that there can have been few incidents in his tenure of office that he could look back upon with greater satisfaction than the part assigned to him in that event.

The Bhopal State under your Highness' rule has maintained and excelled its previous record of loyalty to the British Crown, and I take leave here to remark that the earnest devotion to the throne of the leading Mussulman houses of India, going forth to meet, as it does, his Imperial Majesty's affectionate solicitude for his Mahomedan subjects, must be to the King-Emperor a source of the liveliest satisfaction. In the case of Bhopal, friendly relations date from 1778, in which year the British forces, marching from Bengal to Bombay, received valuable assistance from this State. In 1813 the connection with the British power was renewed, and in 1817 a treaty of alliance was concluded against the Pindaris. The words of Malcolm are evidence of the spirit in which that treaty was regarded by the then ruler of the State. He says that "no obligations were ever more faithfully fulfilled." In the dark days of the Mutiny, which occurred during the rule of Sikandar Begum, no Chief in the length and breadth of India proved a more staunch ally than her Highness. She kept the peace throughout her own territories, although the Maulvis in the city were preaching a *Jihad*, and her enemies were threatening her life. The Agent to the Governor-General at Indore, Colonel Duran, and many others, were afforded refuge and safety. Supplies and troops were sent to the assistance of the British troops as far north as Kalpi. The Begum Sahiba sent a force to quell the revolted troops of the Bhopal contingent at Sehore, and saved the Government treasury there. In recognition of these services Queen Victoria conferred on her Highness the title of G.C.S.I., and granted to her the Berasia Paraganna which now forms part of the State.

If her Highness was a faithful friend to the British Crown she was no less a benefactress to her own State and people. She liquidated the State debts, reformed the judiciary, the police, and the mints; she abolished the pernicious system of revenue farming and trade monopoly, and showed her solicitude for the welfare of her poorer subjects by personal tours of inspection and inquiry into their condition.

IMPERIAL REGARD.

I think it must always have been a source of keen satisfaction to my grandfather that he had been responsible for Sikandar Begum's elevation to power in Bhopal. It is a source of equal gratification to me that the descendant of Sikandar Begum, whom it is my privilege to meet now in her Highness' beautiful capital, has followed in the footstep of her distinguished ancestress, has fully maintained her loyal traditions, and has carried even further her schemes for the amelioration of the condition of her subjects. Your Highness is the proud possessor of the orders of the G.C.I.E. and the G.C.S.I., and the King-Emperor himself conferred upon you the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India at Delhi last year. These are tokens of the King-Emperor's friendship and regard for your Highness, and of his recognition of your work as an administrator. Your Highness' sons, Sahibzadas Nasrulla Khan and Obeidulla Khan, have proved themselves your able coadjutors, and their services have been recognised by the conferment of the rank of Major in his Majesty's Indian Army; and on the King-Emperor's birthday this year I was glad to announce that Sahibzada Obeidulla Khan was made a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

Your Imperial Service Troops are evidence of the readiness of the Bhopal State to take its part in the defence of the Empire. Lord Kitchener spoke most favourably of their efficiency, and I have no doubt that the additions to their numbers, gratefully accepted by his Majesty's Government last year, will maintain the same high standard. It was, I know, a source of disappointment to your Highness that the Government of India was unable some years ago to utilise their services in the expedition against the Zakka Khels, but I am sure that, should in future the opportunity offer, they would acquit themselves most worthily.

INTERNAL PROGRESS.

In the matter of internal administration, your Highness' name is as well known as it is for its fidelity to the Crown. Your Highness has devoted to the good of your State and people the results of wide knowledge acquired in England, and in travel in many countries of Europe and Asia, to the extent of which the interesting which book your Highness has recently published is speaking testimony. I need not recapitulate the steps that have been taken in recent years to improve the administration, but I must mention two matters of special importance in which your Highness has set a brilliant example. I refer to the measures you have taken for the improvement of the of lwomen, and the interest you have shown the important question of the higher education of the Chiefs and Nobles. It seems sometimes almost to be forgotten that women are the mothers of men, so little has been done for them in some parts of India. The frightful infant mortality that prevails in the land, and the lack of education among women of all classes, are matters of universal knowledge on which I need not expatiate, but they are now none the less of the most paramount importance in the life of all the peoples of India. The difficulties that lie in the way of improvement are immense, but your Highness, as a woman who is also a ruler, has opportunities which perhaps are given to no one else. That your Highness has made splendid use of them is shown by the work done in the Lady Lansdowne Hospital, in the Madrassa-i-Sultania, and the Victoria Girls' School.

Your Highness' pamphlet on the education of the rulers and nobility of India shows that your Highness has given deep consideration to this important subject, and it has done much to stimulate the movement. It is a matter in which I feel the greatest personal interest, and to which I am ready to give all the support in my power.

I need detain you no longer, but I must express my gratitude to your Highness for the heartiness of your welcome to Lady Hardinge and myself, and for the extremely pleasant and instructive visit to your wonderful State.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I have great pleasure in proposing the health of that enlightened and loyal Chief, our generous hostess, her Highness the Nawab Begum of Bhopal.

LADY HARDINGE INFANTS' HOME.

Yesterday her Excellency Lady Hardinge visited the Lady Lansdowne Hospital, Sultania Girls' School, and the Ladies' Club, and subsequently laid the foundation-stone of the Hardinge Infants' Home, on the occasion of which her Excellency spoke as follows:—

Your Highness,—You have mentioned the names of those in whose footsteps I follow, from Lady Dufferin onwards, and I cannot tell you how great a privilege it is to me to be able to do my small part in the work so worthily begun by them. In pursuit of their ideals it was some little time before I was able to decide in what channel my efforts could best be directed, but the support which the Zenana Medical College has received has given me assurance that amongst the many suggestions which were laid before me, there is none that meets so fully the more immediate needs of India and India's women at the present moment.

But I should like to have this opportunity of saying that alone I should have been quite helpless, and of thanking many kind friends, which I do from my heart, for their sympathy and support, and for having made the [illegible] possible by their generosity. For, not only is it possible, but I hope and think that its success is assured, and to your Highness I owe a debt of gratitude which cannot be repaid for your great generosity and your kind co-operation.

When I say that its success is assured, I hope no one will think that further contributions will be unwelcome. The more we get the greater will be our power for good and the wider our field of work, and it is a field which is practically limitless in extent.

As regards this proposed Home for Infants, it needs no words of mine to extol its objects or justify its creation. I hope it may in the future be a very happy home for many little ones, and I feel that your Highness has paid me a very high compliment in asking me to give it my name.

MILITARY SCHOOL OPENED.

In his speech at the opening ceremony of the Bhopal Military School, to-day, the Viceroy said:—

Your Highness,—Though I am not a soldier myself, there is a very strong military tradition in my family. My grandfather earned a distinguished name on the field of battle, and I have a son in the Army, who, I hope, may follow in his great-grandfather's footsteps, while my position in relation to the Indian Army demands my constant attention to military questions. Most gladly, therefore, do I accept the task you have proposed for me.

I understood that the object your Highness has in view is to provide, firstly, an honourable career for the cadets of noble families in Bhopal, and secondly, to secure that your troops, of whom you have so much reason to be proud, should be officered and efficiently officered by the flower of your own subjects. The scheme is one deserving of every support and sympathy, and under the eye of your Highness and Col. Obeidullah Khan I feel sure that it will prove a great success. The most important point in connection with it is that the instructors and resident masters should themselves be men of honourable record and good breeding, such as can furnish not only teachers of the military art, but examples of all that a brave and chivalrous soldier and gentleman should be.

A military career is by no manner of means all glory and glitter. The glitter comes through sustained hard work and monotonous drudgery; and the glory, if it passes by a soldier's way, can seldom be won unless difficult lessons of self-reliance, self-control, discipline and courage have been well and thoroughly learned before the crisis comes.

In laying this foundation-stone I am very proud to think that this school will bear my grandfather's and my name, and, while I hope that it may prove the greatest possible success for the purposes for which it is intended, I have also little doubt that it will be a very happy home and training ground for many brave young soldiers in years to come.

AT THE DELHI MANŒUVRES.

DELHI, DEC. 8.

His Excellency the Viceroy and party arrived here this morning and were received at the railway station by the Chief Commissioner and the other principal officials. His Excellency motors out to-night to Sonepat to see the manœuvres which begin to-morrow. The Commander-in-Chief and the Chief of Staff have also left Delhi for the same rendezvous.

CENTRAL HINDU COLLEGE.

The Fourteenth Anniversary Celebrations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, DEC. 7.

The fourteenth anniversary celebrations of the Central Hindu College commenced this morning. Mr. E. A. Wodehouse, Professor of English, before a large audience, delivered an interesting and instructive lecture on the "Human Side of Literature."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Allahabad Brigade.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 7.

Brig.-Genl. D. G. L. Shaw, commanding the Allahabad Brigade, is about to be transferred to command at Karachi. Col. M. Cowper, Assistant Quartermaster-General at Meerut, succeeds Genl. Shaw at Allahabad.

THE AMIR AND THE WAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 8.

The Amir is expected to reach Jellalabad from Kabul on the 10th December. He is now being supplied regularly with news regarding Balkan affairs, his translators rendering into Persian the [illegible]ounts which appear in Anglo-Indian papers.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

RANGOON SCOTS.

Postponed St. Andrew's Day Dinner.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Dec. 7.

The St. Andrew's Dinner, which was postponed on account of the steamer "Ava," which was bringing the "haggis" and other provisions for the function, having collided with another, took place last night at Minto Mansions. Covers were laid for 250.

After the usual royal toasts, Sir Harvey Adamson, the Chieftain, read a number of telegraphic greetings from various parts of India. His Honour, in proposing the toast of the evening, the "Viceroy and the Land we live in," at the outset congratulated the Scotsmen of Rangoon on the successful resuscitation of the St. Andrew's day commemoration. His Honour also congratulated his fellow-countrymen on the formation of a Caledonian Society. He used to attend the annual dinner in Calcutta, and remembered with pride that he had once had the honour of being Chieftain there, but never, even in Calcutta, had he seen a dinner with more enthusiasm, or with a larger proportionate attendance, than the one in Rangoon that night. He had had the opportunity of seeing the life and the daily routine of the Viceroy of India, and the volume of work that passed through his hands, and he could tell that his was no life of leisure. He believed that the Viceroy was the hardest worked official in the whole British Empire. The speaker referred to the building of the Empire. He said there was no more vital question at the present day than the building of the Empire; never for a century past had the world been in such a condition of unstable equilibrium as at present. His Honour instanced certain ways in which an unassuming private individual could help to build the Empire, and pointed out that it was the duty of every able-bodied Briton to train himself in arms, so that he might be ready when the call came to offer himself in defence of his country.

Mr. G. B. Black proposed the toast, "Our Imperial Forces" and Lieut.-Col. Congdon, Royal Munster Fusiliers, responded. Mr. J. Mackenna proposed the "Land o'Cakes." Rev. Drysdale proposed the "Pious Memory of Saint Andrew." Mr. G. Blackstock gave the toast of "Our Guests," referring with regret to the approaching departure from Rangoon of Sir Charles Fox.

AMUSEMENTS.

MAIDANIA.

A large number of dinners were served at the Alfresco Grill in "Maidania" on Saturday, the opening night. The old Bandstand has been converted into a tastefully arranged restaurant with accommodation for a number of tables, partitioned off with rustic wooden screens. The cuisine includes English provisions, arrangements having been made to get our constant supplies, and the best that the local market can provide goes to make up the daily menu.

To-day the Ladies' Tea-Garden opens, tea parties being given, with free admission at the main gates from 5 to 5-30 p.m. During the present season "Maidania" provides a pleasant resort in the early evening, and the management are to be congratulated on their enterprise in supplying what has always been considered a local want.

Their Highnesses the Maharaja Gaekwar and the Maharani of Baroda, with a small party, visited "Maidania" on Saturday evening. They went on the Alpine Railway and appeared much amused at the various side shows which they went through.

WILLISON'S CIRCUS.

The proprietor of this popular entertainment has no reason to complain of patronage accorded this cosmopolitan form of amusement. On Saturday night over 2,700 people paid for admission, and the mammoth marquees with the sea of faces was a sight to gladden the managerial heart. The performance went with a swing and dash that has seldom been equalled, each performer vieing with the other to make the lengthy programme a veritable triumph, and the vast audience laughed and applauded every item with enthusiasm. There was not a dull moment all the evening, and when the final act, Mons. Rougal's performing tigers and bears, entered the arena, the excitement was intense. To-night an entire change is announced, when many new items will be introduced, including the pretty ponies see-sawing, La Valima on the floating slack wire, and the laughable steeplechase with the monkey jockeys. La Petite Adele's sensational trapeze act will be repeated by request. There will also be La Jeux da la Rose, an exciting game on horseback by two ladies and a gentleman, and the Tycoon troupe of clever dogs who seem imbued with delight at the amazement of the audience who admire their cleverness. The Misses Willison will introduce some pleasing American songs and dances, and, the second programme will be even better than the preceding, if that were possible. Particular attention is called to the fact that all circus tickets purchased at the gates entitle the holders to free admission to "Maidania."

THE CHERNIAVSKIS.

Music lovers in this neighbourhood will rejoice to learn that they will have an opportunity of hearing these extraordinarily gifted young Russian instrumentalists, Leo, Jan and Mischel, Cherniavski on the 26th and 28th of this month. Mr. Edward Branscombe (of Westminster Abbey fame) took the Cherniavskis to South Africa some five years ago, and so phenomenal was their success throughout the country that it was then determined to arrange a second visit (should time permit) before the young artists were due back in London. Since leaving South Africa, the Cherniavskis have scored a series of triumph from end to end of Australia and New Zealand and also paid two return visits to South Africa. The Australasian and African Press have unanimously and emphatically endorsed the opinion of England and the Continent, namely, that in Leo, Jan, and Mischel, Cherniavski the world must to-day recognize the most striking example of musical genius. Not alone as complete masters of every technical difficulty in piano, violin and 'cello playing, but in wealth of passion, temperament and interpretive ability, these three youthful Russian artists are to be classed as at least the equals of Kubelik, Hambourg and Gerardy.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

2nd Bn., Gordon Highlanders, Departure from Bombay.

The hired transport "Soudan," under the command of Captain H. W. Kenrick, R. N.R., sailed on Saturday last for Suez, with the 2nd Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, on board consisting, of 18 officers, 3 ladies, 4 warrant officers, 3 women and 6 children, 766 non-commissioned officers and men, 28 women and 40 children. The following are the names of the officers:—

Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. H. P. Uniacke, 2nd Gordon Highlanders; Major R. A. W. Tytler, 2nd Gordon Highlanders; Major G. R. Macnab, 2nd Gordon Highlanders; Captain J.R.E. Stansfield, D.S.O., 2nd Gordon Highlanders; Capt. G. N. MacLean, 2nd Gordon Highlanders; Capt. F. R. F. Sworder, 2nd Gordon Highlanders; Capt. H. P. Burn, 2nd Gordon Highlanders; Lieut. J. W. Brooke, 2nd Gordon Highlanders; Lieut. J. H. Fraser, 2nd Gordon Highlanders; Lieut. J. M. Hamilton, 2nd Gordon Highlanders; Lieut. R. O. Blair-Cunynghame, 2nd Gordon Highlanders; Lieut. P. M. Mackenzie, 2nd Gordon Highlanders; Lieut. W. G. Maxwell, 2nd Gordon Highlanders; Lieut. C. K. Latta, 2nd Gordon Highlanders; Lieut. and Mrs. H. M. Sprot, 2nd Gordon Highlanders; 2nd Lt. A. S. B. Graham, 2nd Gordon Highlanders; 2nd Lt. C. Cochrane, 2nd Gordon Highlanders; Hon. Lt. and Mrs. J. Mackie, 2nd Gordon Highlanders.

The steamer "Cleveland" of the Hamburg-America Line, arrived in Rangoon on Saturday with nearly a thousand American and other tourists on board.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Bombay Chamber and Taxation Proposals.

EXPORT DUTY ON COTTON.

The Secretary of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has sent a letter to the Secretary to Government, General Department, in reply to proposals for supplementing the revenues of the City Improvement Trust by means of local taxation.

You advise, the letter states that additional funds are needed to carry out a number of improvement schemes which "will be conducive to the general benefit" and that the proposal for further financial assistance is an annual subsidy to be provided by one or other of the following alternative expedients:—(1) A transit duty of 4 annas on every bale of cotton exported from Bombay. (2) A surtax on transfers of land and house property in Bombay City and Island.

On these proposals you ask for the views of my Committee.

In the first instance my Committee submit that financial assistance for schemes which "will be conducive to the general benefit" should be levied on the citizens generally, who will be benefited by them, and not on the export branch of a particular trade, which is not by any means a monopoly of Bombay. For this reason and for others, which are stated further on, my Committee object very strongly to the proposed levy of a transit duty on every bale of raw cotton exported from Bombay, for the article in question as already stated is not a Bombay monopoly in the same way as jute is in Calcutta; and even if it were, to tax only exports and to leave the local consumption alone, when the object in view is the provision of funds for local improvements, is, they submit an incorrect course of procedure.

Although Bombay is no doubt the largest port and market for cotton in India, shipments from other ports amount to about 30 per cent. of the whole, leaving to Bombay 70 per cent. or slightly over 2-3rds of the total exports from this country. Supplies from the Punjab and other districts in northern India go, for shipment, either to Calcutta, Karachi or Bombay, and those from Southern India to Madras and other southern ports or to Bombay. The proposed tax of 4 annas per bale roughly speaking equals rail freight for a distance of 15-20 miles and it is obvious therefore that in districts tapped by other ports, Bombay exports will be handicapped to this extent. As it is, a quantity of cotton from districts in the northern Punjab is already finding its way to Karachi, owing to more favourable railway freight, and anything which will tend to increase this diversion of trade is a serious matter for Bombay.

From an international point of view the proposed tax will, in practice, be equivalent to 1-64th of a penny per lb., and when it is borne in mind that Indian cotton is of inferior quality and that it is largely owing to its cheapness that it is bought in Europe and Japan, as against the lower grades of cotton from America, it will be recognised that in the interests of the ryot who grows the cotton, charges on shipping should not be increased. For several important cotton growing districts in Western and Central India, Bombay, is the natural port of shipment to which supplies must come to be sold at the best prices obtainable, and the rates offered are affected by the prices ruling in foreign markets for other grades of the raw material.

It is presumed by my Committee that when putting forward this proposal, it was not intended to protect the products of a local industry for sale in this country or to place it in a better position for competing in a foreign consuming market which can also buy from other countries drawing supplies of cotton from Western India. If so the proposal opens up a question of much wider importance and seems also to be at variance with assurances given by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in quite recent years to deputations which have urged upon him the necessity not only of increasing the cultivation of cotton in India, but of improving the staple for the use and benefit of the world's markets. The soundness of this contention has been recognised by the Imperial Government and also by the Government of Bombay; and plans have been put forward for improving the staple with the object of creating a better market in Europe and elsewhere for cotton produced in this country. From this point of view an export tax however small is surely unwise and this aspect of the question, my Committee are inclined to think, was perhaps overlooked when the proposal now under discussion was put forward for consideration.

If the suggestion meant a tax on all cotton coming into Bombay it might be less open to objection, but the reasons already adduced against the proposed legislation would still apply to cotton exported by sea. A tax on articles consumed in the city itself, in order to provide money for local improvements conducive to the general benefit, is in accordance with modern principles, but in saying this it must not be understood that my Committee are approving a local tax on cotton, for they recognise the great value to this country of its foreign trade, and to any tax which would affect exports of the manufactured article there are in many ways the same objections as to a tax on exports of the raw material.

A SIMILAR PROPOSAL.

The question of transit duties has often been dealt with in the past and so long ago as 1872, the Committee of this Chamber objected to a somewhat similar proposal for taxing cotton in transit, and later, in 1876, they addressed the Bombay Government regarding transit and town duties levied by Municipalities in the interior of this Presidency. The matter at that time was brought to the notice of Lord Northbrook, the then Viceroy of India, who in reply is reported to have said that whilst preferring indirect modes of taxation for India, he was yet of opinion that if and octroi duty became a transit duty—that is if it became a tax upon the trade that passed through the town—instead of upon articles consumed in the town, it became objectionable and ought not to be allowed. In a despatch on this subject a few years earlier the Government of India had said that "it is to little purpose that the Imperial Government reduces or abolishes Custom duties in the interests of trade, if Municipalities are permitted to levy duties on articles of commerce passing through their limits" and believing, as my Committee do, that this view is still held, and knowing as they also do the difficulties even now experienced in Native States by the transit duties levied on articles of foreign trade, they view with great apprehension the admittance of the principle of transit duties at the port of Bombay, as they feel sure that its official sanction and approval will lead to a great increase of such duties in up-country towns and that the export and import trades of the country will greatly suffer thereby.

Dealing with the question from a foreign trade point of view, my Committee would also submit that the schemes of the Improvement Trust, although most beneficial to the City as a whole, and to those who own property therein, cannot be said to be specially beneficial to those trades which pass through the Docks of which the Export trade in cotton is one. The City on the other hand and those who dwell therein will be greatly benefited financially by the reclamation and improvement schemes of the Port Trust, the cost of which has to be defrayed by shipping and the import and export of goods. As the Port Trust is adding greatly to its liabilities further burdens may ere long be thrown on the foreign trade and if this happens at a time when every effort is being made to attract supplies to Bombay, trade may be diverted elsewhere to the detriment of the finances of the Trust and of the Commercial interests of this City. The situation of Bombay for the trade of Northern India is by no means ideal and if an addition to its own burdens an important branch of export is expected to contribute to local improvements, the cost eventually may well become too great for successful competition in foreign markets whose needs can be drawn from other ports in India as well as from other countries. The proposed tax may not be a large one, but my Committee submit that it would be wrong in principle and if once permitted on an article which is not by any means a monopoly, other articles of foreign trade may also later on be taxed for the same or other purposes.

My Committee view this proposal with grave misgiving and cannot approve its adoption.

The question of a surtax on transfers of land and house property in the City and Island seems however to be a fair charge for local improvements as property will benefit undoubtedly by the beneficent schemes of the Improvement Trust. And on principle it is a tax which cannot be objected to for the purpose for which the money is required.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL

The following news, later than the mail, appears in the Australian papers:—

MEXICAN REVOLT.

New York, Nov. 23.

A railway train from Mexico, arrived at El Paso, in Texas, yesterday, with a large number of American refugees. The latter state that the Mexican rebels destroyed numerous railway bridges and fired upon the trains.

MEXICAN EARTHQUAKE.

Mexico City, Nov. 23.

The reports of the destruction of the town of Aconbay by earthquake have been confirmed. Many persons were killed by falling walls. While a priest was celebrating Mass in a church in the town, the church was wrecked and the priest was killed. The inhabitants of Aconbay are now camping in the fields. Railway communication with the town has been interrupted by land slides.

GERMANY'S FLEET.

Berlin, Nov. 23.

In 1915, the German fleet will consist of 39 battleships, 20 armoured cruisers, and 37 protected cruisers.

BIG FRAUDS.

Paris, Nov. 22.

The trial of Charles de Ville Wells, alias Rivier better known as Monte Carlo Wells, on a charge of having defrauded the public of about £40,000, was concluded to-day. Wells was found guilty, and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, while his accomplice and mistress, Jeanne Burns, alias Pairis, was sentenced to 13 months' imprisonment.

CANNIBALISM.

London, Nov. 23.

The authorities in Sierra Leone have arrested several hundreds of chiefs in an effort to stamp out a recrudescence of murders and horrible cannibalistic rites perpetrated by the Human Leopard Society.

ALLEGED COINING.

London, Nov. 22.

In the Bow-street Police Court, to-day, Duncan Brown (an engineer), William Byrne, (a bookmaker), John Watts, (a printer), and George Wallace, (an engineer) were, committed for trial on charges of having engaged in forgery and coining.

The police witnesses stated that they had discovered in the house occupied by the accused, at Earl's Court, forged notes of a face value of £10, an engraving plate, a water-mark plate, and a number of unissued notes, as well as counterfeit sovereigns, half-sovereigns, half-crowns, and moulds.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

London, Nov. 22.

Margaret Ninan, student and suffragette was today sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for having placed phosphorus in a letter-box at Liverpool.

A suffragette was ejected for having interrupted the National Liberal Conference at Nottingham to-day.

THE ENGLISH TURF.

London, Nov. 24.

The flatracing season closed yesterday, when F. Wootton headed the winning jockey's list with 118 successes. Maher was second with 109, and Whalley third with 99.

Mr. T. Pilkinton headed the winning owner's list, his horses having won 20,822 sovs.

This is the fourth year in succession that Wootton has headed the winning jockey's list. In five years he has ridden 636 winners. Last year he rode 187 winners.

THE CZAR'S SON.

Berlin, Nov. 23.

The "Vossiche Zeitung" states:—"The Czar's eight-year-old son and heir is suffering from tuberculosis of the hip, with discharge and hemophilia. He is said to be incurable, and in consequence, the selection of another successor to the Russian throne is under discussion.

IN BRIEF.

London, Nov. 23.

An oil explosion occurred on a submarine at Foucaull yesterday, and resulted in six members of the crew being severely burned.

London, Nov. 23.

In a foundry at Leeds yesterday, four men were killed through the capsize of a cauldron containing four tons of molten metal.

London, Nov. 22.

Yesterday the Senate of Cambridge University by 435 votes to 326 agreed to throw open the degrees of divinity to laymen and Nonconformist ministers.

BOMBAY INQUESTS.

Drunken Labourer's Fall From a Height.

The Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, held an inquest, touching the death of Mana Deoji, a labourer aged fifty.

The deceased lived on the second floor of a chawl belonging to the City Improvement Trust, at Morland-road. At about one o'clock on Saturday morning he was missed from his bed, and his wife found him lying in the street directly below the verandah.

The deceased was in the habit of coming home drunk. He was in that state on the night previous, and probably fell over the railing, which was not more than two feet and a half in height.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and added a rider to the effect that the jurors were of opinion that the railing near the "nani" of the chawl should be raised.

WOMAN'S SUICIDE.

The adjourned enquiry regarding the circumstances touching the death of Mary Coutinho, a native Christian woman, who died from the effects of a fall down a flight of stairs in a chawl at Morland-road, as reported previously, was concluded on Saturday last by the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk.

Antonio Piedade, a cook on board a steamer, said the deceased was in his keeping. On a Sunday morning, about a month ago, he asked her to prepare tea for him. She told him to fetch milk. He said it was a Sunday and he was resting. Thereupon she rushed at him with a penknife and inflicted a cut on his abdomen. He shouted to a neighbour, an old woman, to come and see what the deceased was doing. The deceased then threw herself out of the window, a piece of her saree, which he had seized, remaining in his hand. She alighted on a corrugated iron roof and slid into the gutter. He picked her up and brought her to the hospital in an unconscious state. For eight days prior to the day of that occurrence, the deceased had been wrong in her head. She had neglected her food and had not cooked it.

The jury unanimously returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased had committed suicide by throwing herself out of a window.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Council.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was sorry to read in the papers that Mr. Naranbhai Lalloobhai Desai, retired Deputy Collector of Surat, withdrew from the candidature for the Bombay Legislative Council. The public of Gujarat in general, and the land-holding community in particular, would have heartily supported him as a deserving person. Now that he is out of the field, it is to be hoped that he may be nominated as a member. There can be no question about the usefulness of such a retired native Revenue officer of high rank and vast experience on the Council.

Agriculturists and landholders form a major factor of the Government subjects and to represent them it is also desirable to select Mr. Naranbhai who belongs to that class.—Yours, etc.,

JHAVERBHAI NATHABHAI AMIN

Dewan, Limbdi State (Kathiawar).

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

ANGLO-PARSI MARRIAGE.

Wife Granted Restitution of Conjugal Rights.

CURIOUS STORY.

The case in which Eleonora Nusserwanji Pestonji Ardeshir Wadia, residing at Mayo House, Cooperage, Bombay, the wife of Nusserwanji (alias Nusli) Pestonji Ardeshir Wadia, sued her husband for restitution of conjugal rights, came on for hearing on Saturday, before Mr. Justice Macleod.

Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. Setalvad, appeared for the respondent, and Mr. Weldon for the petitioner.

The petitioner, Eleonora Hammond, stated that when 24 years of age she was married to the respondent in Kensington, London. She was a Christian and the respondent a Parsi. Prior to the marriage respondent declared himself to be, and lived, as a person of large independent means, a partner with his father in a very lucrative business in Bombay, in connection with which he stated he had come to London. He also said that his parents were desirous that he should marry an English wife, and that the petitioner, as his wife, would be cordially welcomed by his parents and be received into and treated as a member of the family. After marriage they lived together at the Albany Hotel, Hastings, and the Grosvenor Hotel, London, until October 1911, when they sailed for India. They travelled by a Norddeutscher Lloyd steamer to Colombo, where they stayed several days and then came on to Madras. At Colombo the respondent referred to financial difficulties, and as he said he had no funds they could not go to a hotel in Madras and remained in the railway waiting room. Failing to get any money in Madras he spoke to the station master, who allowed them to travel to Bombay without payment; but their luggage was detained till the fares should be paid. The petitioner had to travel without proper food and in great discomfort. At Bombay she was taken to the Hotel Majestic and thence to the Taj Mahal Hotel, where she fell ill. After this she went with respondent to his father's house in Poona. Returning to Bombay, they stayed at the Hotel Majestic till the 3rd February 1912, when they sailed for England. At Poona no one except Cursetji, her husband's brother, was in the house with her husband. While ill in Bombay she was visited once by her husband's mother, and learnt that serious differences had arisen in the family owing to her marriage with the respondent.

They arrived at Victoria station in London on the 19th February, Cursetji having travelled with them. The respondent had treated her coldly and sometimes cruelly on the voyage. On alighting at Victoria she went to a special messenger's office to send a message to her mother. On her return to join her husband she heard from Cursetji that the respondent had vanished. The petitioner and Cursetji thereupon went to the Grosvenor Hotel, and in the evening the latter came in with a note from the respondent, saying that he would not return to her. On receipt of this news she fainted. She removed to Wilton Hotel, and on the 23rd February received a notice from the respondent's solicitors to say that he would not live with her, but would make her an allowance. The petitioner saw her husband in Regent-street, but when she tried to speak to him, the respondent jumped into a taxi and drove away with his brother. The petitioner followed in another taxi, and they brought up at the respondent's club, where he and his brother disappeared. She met her husband again, this time in Piccadilly, but did not speak to him. He and his brother laughed and sneered as they passed. She decided to come out to Bombay, and on the day of sailing she saw respondent and Cursetji near Whitehall, but there was no conversation. Several days before embarking she wrote to the respondent that she was coming to Bombay, and his solicitors replied asking her to keep the respondent informed of her address. She sailed on 19th April and reached Bombay on 10th May 1912. On the 25th and 29th May 1912 an advertisement appeared in the Bombay papers to the effect that respondent would not be responsible for his wife's debts, as she had come to and was living in Bombay without his consent. The petitioner, accordingly, prayed for restitution of conjugal rights.

The respondent stated that the petitioner had constantly asked him to marry her, and worked upon his feelings, though he was unwilling to do so and told her that his means were very limited. He informed her that he was entirely dependent on his parents, who did not approve of such a marriage, and that her position as his wife would be very humiliating. At Bombay she behaved very badly towards her husband's relatives, telling them that she hated them all. The members of his family were very angry with him for contracting the marriage. He and his wife returned to England by borrowing money through the petitioner's importunities. The petitioner denied that he had deserted her. He alleged cruelty and the use of filthy language and an extremely violent temper against her in the written statement, but this was deleted.

Mrs. E. H. Wadia, examined by Mr. Weldon, first produced her marriage certificate. She said she had last lived with her husband in Bombay.

Mr. Weldon: Are the statements in your petition all true?—Quite true.

Were you deserted by your husband?—Yes, in February last, at Victoria Station in London. I have not lived with him since.

Had you given your husband any cause to desert you?—No.

Mr. Weldon produced letters to show that the respondent was not forced to marry the petitioner.

The Court (to the petitioner): Is there any truth in those allegations?—They are absolutely false. They would have killed me if I had attempted anything. My husband had his brothers, sisters, father, and others, at his back.

Mr. Weldon to the petitioner: Do you remember the letter written to you on the 3rd April (reads).—Yes; it says that my husband could not depart from the decision he had arrived at. It was from his solicitors. (Letter handed to the Court.)

The petitioner was here cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity.

Did you leave with your husband for England?—Yes, and with Cursetji. We went to Marseilles first and then by rail to Victoria station.

Did you and your husband live together on board the ship?—Yes; but sometimes he went to his brother. I do not know why.

What do you mean by "sometimes going to his brother"?—I thought you were asking me about my living with him. He dined with me except when he was in a mood to go to his brother. We travelled in the same carriage to Victoria. I did not came back to India alone.

You came only to file the suit?—Yes; and to meet his men first and explain matters.

Did you intend to leave India when the suit was completed?—I was open to any terms. I had no intention of returning at once.

Just read the letter dated 8th March. Did you write that?—Yes.

Mr. Weldon: I object to the letter going in. How can it be relevant when the matter has been decided and it has no reference to cruelty.

Mr. Inverarity: You wrote to say that you would go to India and remain there?—Yes.

Mr. Weldon: Let the original be produced.

Mr. Inverarity: How can I? It was written to the solicitors in London. I have only a copy.

Mr. Inverarity (to the petitioner): You wanted to remain in India till the completion of the suit?—How could I know what I should do afterwards? Here I am. I said I would come and I have come. The letter is dated the 11th March 1912.

Mr. Weldon: We haven't it here, nor do we know of it.

Mr. Inverarity: I can tender only a copy; otherwise evidence will have to be taken in England. It is certified by the solicitors to be a true a copy.

Mr. Weldon: It is certified by one I do not know. Let it be shown to the witness first.

Mr. Inverarity: I want to put questions on that letter. You have a copy of it.

Mr. Weldon: I do not object to its going in as a letter, but I object to it as being irrelevant.

Mr. Inverarity (to the respondent): Prior to the 18th March there was correspondence between you and respondent's solicitors in London?—Yes, I think so.

You received a letter from Messrs. T. R. Russell and Co. in February 1894?—I do not remember having seen this letter (looks at it).

Mr. Inverarity: Is there any objection to its going in?

Mr. Weldon: Not as a copy, but I object to it as being irrelevant.

Mr. Inverarity: It is dated 23rd February. Did you not show it in original to Mr. Dutton, your solicitor?—I do not remember. Mr. Dutton did not allow me to take a number of letters.

Mr. Inverarity: A letter of Mr. Dutton's shows that you received a copy of the letter dated 23rd February?—Yes, evidently I got that.

(The letter was one from Mrs. Wadia's solicitor, Mr. Dutton, refuting allegations of cruelty and violent temper, and saying that the marriage was one of love and religion, and society should not intervene.)

Mr. Inverarity: Did you receive Mr. Wilson, the solicitor's letter in which the respondent says you deserted him and his brother at Victoria station?—May be.

Mr. Weldon: We did receive it.

Mr. Inverarity: You changed your solicitor?—Yes, I went to Messrs. Chester and Co. from Mr. Dutton. Mr. Inverarity read a letter from Messrs. Chester and Co. to Messrs. Wilson and Co., asking for an interview to settle matters. The letter dated 7th March 1911 said that the husband could not again live with his wife, but would pay her expenses and maintenance, but on condition that she did not molest him.

Petitioner: I don't remember. It must have come after I had left Mr. Griffiths. He wanted me to divorce my husband, so that he would not care if it did not reach me. I do not remember having seen the letter. The solicitors posted this letter to me at Wilson's Hotel. It spoke of my refusal to have anything to do with a money settlement. The letter dated 8th March from Mr. Dutton was, I fear, written without my instructions. They often wrote letters without my instructions.

How often did they do so?—I do not know. The letter about taking £2 a week was written without my instructions.

Mr. Inverarity: The letter in which the solicitors question the usefulness of your coming out to India to sue your husband?—I have seen the letter of the 8th March. I did write this more for Mr. Broom of Messrs. Chester and Co. than for my husband. I posted the letter of that date to Messrs. Chester and Co. The letter was written as the result of a discussion. Mr. Broom wanted to have my husband divorced.

You are not correct in saying that you left Messrs. Chester and Co. on the 7th March?—I do not remember. I read the letter speaking of a money settlement and I did not ask them to reply to the money proposals.

Mr. Inverarity: I have not received the answer I want. Was not the letter in reply to the money settlement at your dictation? Did you want the reply to go to your husband's solicitors?—If they thought fit, of course.

I want "Yes" or "No".—"Yes" or "No," would not be true.

You can't say "Yes" or "No"?—No.

You left your solicitors, Messrs. Broom and Chester, on the 13th March, and went to Mr. Dutton?—I cannot say when.

You had no confidence in Mr. Broom and, therefore, went over to Mr. Dutton?—Yes.

Mr. Inverarity here read a letter from the husband's solicitors offering Mrs. Wadia one guinea a week as he was without any means and had to depend on his brothers.

Did Mr. Dutton show you that letter, or inform you of its contents?—No, I did not know that Messrs. Chester and Broom had informed Mr. Dutton of the money affair. I know the second part of the letter. It might have been repeated in some other letter. (The letter dated 15th March said that Mrs. Wadia intended applying to the Westminster Police Court against her husband for maintenance.)

Was it written with your approval?—Yes.

(The letter of the 18th March pointed out the uselessness of police court proceedings, as the husband was ready to pay maintenance money.)

Did you not reply, through Mr. Dutton, that you wanted £2 a week?—It was not written under my instructions. I had not seen Mr. Dutton before the 18th March. I had previously seen him only on the 14th, 15th and 16th March. It was far from my idea that I should take £2 a week. I did not instruct him to write that. I do not know if I received a copy of the letter (20th March) written later. I do not remember having seen it.

Did you ever know that your husband wanted to pay £1-10s. a week?—Yes, I knew of it before I left England, but I cannot give the date. I first learnt of it by letter while at Wilson's Hotel. It must have been by letter from my solicitors. I have never heard of the letter which Mr. Dutton wrote to Wilson about my not listening to the latter's advice.

Mr. Weldon: This is entirely irrelevant.

Mr. Inverarity: The letter written by you on the 20th March to Messrs. Wilson and Co., mentioning your having left Mr. Dutton, was written by your instructions?—Yes, the letter dated 21st March is in my handwriting.

Were you aware before you left England that your husband would maintain you?—Yes.

Did you know that your husband was employed at the time?—No, I did not know. He was hiding. I heard from him only through the solicitors.

Did you come to put the case before Indian judges?—Yes, I was told that the Parsis were so strong.

That is no answer to my question. You came to India to put the case before English judges in India?—Yes.

Do you not know that in India also there are English judges?—I was told to come to India, both at Scotland Yard and the India Office and by a barrister. I cannot give names.

Were you desirous of living with your husband in England?—Wherever he stayed. This letter (shown) is in my handwriting.

(The letter was written from Poona to her husband's relatives.)

You knew that your husband was without any employment?—I did not. I do not believe that he has any work now in England. I heard only a few days ago that he was employed.

Mr. Inverarity: The letter of 13th November 1912 says that the husband was an assistant traveller of a certain firm. It was from the husband's solicitors to the wife's solicitors. Let that letter be produced.

Mr. Weldon: I have put it in, pinned to another letter.

Mr. Inverarity: I want only letter of the 13th. (To the petitioner) Is it not a fact that you went away from Victoria station and not your husband?—Yes.

Did you not say that you belonged to the Sloan Stanley family?—Yes, I know what you mean me to say.

Mr. Weldon: It is raising again the question about her illegitimacy.

Mr. Inverarity: I am not going to the point about her illegitimacy at all.

The Court: I rule it as irrelevant.

Mr. Inverarity (to the petitioner):—The allegations against you about cruelty are not all true?—All the allegations about violence are untrue. Are they all untrue?—If you play upon the words I cannot answer.

After your husband's marriage did you not correspond in the name of Stanley?—Yes, my husband told me.

Mr. Weldon: I object to the question.

Mr. Inverarity: The question must go down to show that I put it.

The petitioner: I always used that name.

The Court: To whom?

Mr. Inverarity: She used the name Stanley in writing to one Thomas. I must be allowed to show why my client avoids her society.

Mr. Weldon: Para. 10 must be struck out besides para. 17. It cannot come in a written statement. We are not asking for money but for conjugal rights.

The Court: The question is disallowed.

Re-examined by Mr. Weldon, petitioner said: This is the letter I wrote on 19th February, the day I arrived in England, when my husband ran away.

The Court: Did you write it before or after your husband ran away?—I scribbled it as soon as I arrived. It was sent through a messenger.

Mr. Inverarity: I object to its going in. It has no connection with the husband and it was not put in in the examination-in-chief.

Mr. Weldon: That is our case.

The Court: You want only restitution of conjugal rights?

Mr. Weldon: Yes.

Mr. Inverarity: I am precluded from giving evidence as to why my client avoided his wife's society.

The Court: Why does not the respondent come himself and give evidence?

Mr. Inverarity: It is impracticable. He cannot throw up his situation. Your Lordship has already decided on the point of jurisdiction, but I want to give evidence about jurisdiction.

The Court: I have already ruled on the point. It cannot be re-opened.

Mr. Setalvad: Your Lordship said that "prima facie" it was within your jurisdiction. Your Lordship did not say that no evidence would be allowed on the point. At last, I understood it that way.

Mr Inverarity: Your Lordship will kindly take note that I wanted to be heard on those points and that I apply for commission to examine defendant and other witnesses in connection with para. 17 (a) and in connection with the other ponts.

The Court: I give a decree for the petitioner for restitution of conjugal rights, with costs.

There was a very large crowd in the Court all through the hearing of the case.

VANISHED GOLD.

Chagilbai, a Hindu widow belonging to Barwah, heir and legal representative of Ridhakaran Hazarimal, late of Barwah, who carried on business at Barwah under the name and style of Hazarimal Ridhakaran, sued Messrs. Tullockchand, Hookamchand, a firm of merchants doing business in Bombay at Marwari Bazar-street, for an account to be taken by the High Court of Bombay of the dealings and transactions between the parties, for a decree against the defendants for sums found due to the plaintiffs, for a declaration that the plaintiff was not liable to pay more than the value of the contents of a railway parcel received by the plaintiff, and for an order that the defendants should refund to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 13,881 with interest.

The plaintiff's husband was a merchant, and carried on business at Barwah in the Indore State; the defendants are merchants and commission agents in Bombay. During the period from February 1910 to the last Dewali, plaintiff's husband sent 522 bales of cotton from Barwah for sale to the defendants in Bombay and drew hundis against such consignments. The defendants rendered an account, and a sum of Rs. 512 was due to the plaintiff, but the defendants had not given credit for the cotton drawn for samples from the said bales. A consignment of 160 bales was sent to the defendants on December 1910, and no proper account had been given of them. On the 12th April 1911 the plaintiff consigned to the defendants 157 bales of cotton. On the 6th April 1911 the plaintiff wrote to the defendants requesting them to send by railway parcel 5 bars of gold from the National Bank, 700 sovereigns, and Rs. 3,000 in cash. On the 18th April 1911 the defendants sent a parcel by the G. I. P. Railway and forwarded the receipt to the plaintiff with a covering letter. The defendants described the contents of the parcel to the railway authorities at Bombay as silver coin, and it was sent at owner's risk. On its arrival at Barwath the plaintiff found the seals intact and the parcel in sound condition, while the weight tallied with that marked on the receipt. Under the Customs rules of Indore, duty is levied on gold imported into the State. It was therefore necessary to open the parcel in the presence of Customs authorities. When opened it was found to contain Rs. 2,823 in cash and some pieces of lead. A telegram was immediately sent to the defendants, which elicited no reply.

The defence stated that the parcel contained 5 bars of gold, 700 sovereigns and Rs. 3,000 in cash, and that they had sent the parcel under instructions; and they denied all liability. The plaintiff was only chargeable with the price of the articles actually found inside the parcel when it was opened by the Customs authorities at Barwah.

The defendants acted without proper authority, the plaintiff alleged, in sending the parcel in that way. The defendants charged the plaintiff a sum of Rs. 16,704 in respect of the parcel, while the plaintiff received only Rs. 2,823, and he said that the defendants were liable to make good the difference of Rs. 13,881. The plaintiff wired to the railway company to stop the delivery of the cotton bales to the defendants, who, however, took delivery of the 157 bales. As the cotton market was going down, the plaintiff offered to receive back the said 157 bales on payment to the defendants under protest of the amount claimed. The defendants claimed Rs. 18,107 as the balance due. When the amount was sent through a clerk, the defendants wanted Rs. 267 more for other expenses, and this also the plaintiff paid. The original plaintiff (the husband) died in the course of the hearing of the suit, and his widow was made the plaintiff. The defendants paid Rs. 261 at eight annas per bale on 522 bales for samples taken out. The defendants said they had not sent the parcel at owner's risk, but the railway wrote "owner's risk" on all parcels not insured with the Company. The defendants said that plaintiffs were chargeable with the contents of the parcel when the same was delivered to the railway company by the defendants.

For the defence, it was stated that the defendants were very respectable and wealthy, and it was not customary with Marwaris to insure any goods or securities when sending them to their constituents. The parcel was, therefore, an ordinary one. Even after the institution of the suit the defendants forwarded to their firm at Hyderabad (Deccan) two registered packets, each containing the halves of Rs. 10,000 in currency-notes, and they had not been delivered at all. It had been found that the delivery peon had disappeared with them. They had sent currency-notes of the value of five lakhs of rupees by post, merely registered and not insured.

The police were informed and were satisfied that the parcel did contain the gold when leaving Bombay.

The plaintiff took delivery at 5-30 p.m. and at 7-30 went to the Customs Office and wanted to leave the opening of it till next morning as it was late. He took it home but at 9 p.m. opened it in front of certain persons. The station master of Barwah said he had received the parcel intact. The Customs Officer also saw it intact at 7-30 p.m. The plaintiff tried to leave it with one Khimchand, but, failing that, he broke it open before three men. The plaintiff, it was alleged, had falsely stated that he had opened the parcel before the Customs authorities.

The matter came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Beaman, who, after hearing the case for four days, dismissed it with costs.

Messrs. Raikes and B. J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Madhoji Kamdar, appeared for plaintiff; and Messrs. Strangman, Davar and Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the defendants.

THE POLICE COURTS.

CUTTING HIS MISTRESS' NOSE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before the acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalwad, Inspector Sargon charged Ismail Noormahomed, a butcher, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt, on the 22nd November last, to the complainant, Ratanbai, with a pair of scissors and a knife.

Mr. F. R. Dubash, pleader, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Chatrapati, pleader, defended the accused.

The evidence showed that the complainant was the accused's mistress, and they lived together in a room in Samuel-street. On the morning of the 22nd November, at about six o'clock, the woman was awakened from sleep by feeling the accused trying to cut the tip of her nose with the scissors. She cried out and ran into a neighbour's room. The accused followed her with a knife. An alarm was raised, and the police came and arrested him. The complainant was taken to the hospital.

The accused pleaded not guilty and denied that the complainant was in his keeping. He knew her only through her brother, who was his friend, and she had been instigated by enemies to bring this false complaint.

The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 150, in default three months more. If the fine were recovered Rs. 100 was to be paid to the complainant.

FIRE AT COLABA.

A fire broke out yesterday afternoon amongst about twenty-five buffalo bales of cotton, which were lying outsides a godown in 3rd Pasta-lane. The alarm was given at a quarter past one, and about two minutes later the Colaba fire engine and a Salvage Corps steamer arrived and got to work. The employes of the Cotton Managers' Association added their efforts, a and five other engines from various parts of the city followed; but it was found that one was sufficient to cope with the outbreak. This worked under the direction of Mr. Greenock, Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade, while the Salvage Corps engine was in charge of Mr. Scully. The fire was extinguished in about half an hour. The damage is estimated at nearly Rs. 2,500. The cause of the fire is not known.

AS refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Benach's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme the favourite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums and destroying germs purifies the breath. Tooth Elexir is for those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature post free from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

3 CHILDREN HAD ECZEMA ON FACES

Began in Red Places, Spread Rapidly. Broke and Made Raw Sores. Speedily Cured by Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Have Had No Return.

"My three children had an outbreak of sores on their faces. It began with the eldest, thirteen years old. After using a sample tin of Cuticura Ointment for him, by gently applying every night and morning and bathing in warm water, I found the scabby sores began to dry up and fall away, and before I had finished the sample he was completely cured.

"Then I found my other two children, Arthur, twelve years old, and Sybil, nine, had a breaking out on their faces. It began with a red place and then in a few days it broke out in a lot of little mattery places about as large as pin heads which burst out into raw sores. A neighbour told me it was eczema that the children had. It began to spread rapidly. I tried several ointments but they only seemed to make it worse. As their cases seemed more obstinate I got a tablet of Cuticura Soap as well as a tin of Cuticura Ointment and at the end of three weeks all their faces were perfectly clear and smooth, and they have had no return of the complaint since.

"Just after that, Sybil fell and broke the skin of her knee by falling on some rough, gritty stones. I think she would have had a very bad knee but I persevered with Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment which drew all the discharge and dirt out. I have recommended Cuticura Soap and Ointment to several of my friends and shall always keep them by me, for they completely cured my three children of eczema." (Signed) Mrs. R. Edwards, 2, Woodview Cottage, Heywood, Westbury, Wilts., Eng., Aug. 11, 1911.

Although Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold throughout India, those who wish to try them without cost, in the treatment of torturing, disfiguring affections of the skin, scalp, or hair, may send for a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. book. Address Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

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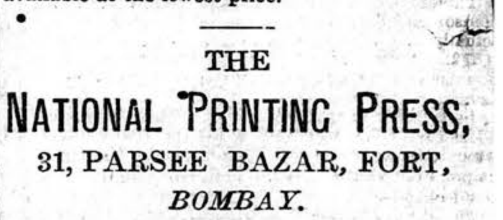

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and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increased wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills. 3 bottles Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11 writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V.P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

He Suffered Day and Night With Sciatica.

Mr. W. Knowles, Tragant Street, Bath, Eng., says: "I was prostrated with Sciatica from my right thigh to the bottom of my foot, excruciating pains would dart. Day and night I suffered. Every medicine I knew of I tried, but nothing seemed to help me. I procured a bottle of LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM. The effect of the contents of the first bottle was wonderful. I have now used two bottles and have not a single pain. I believe I am ENTIRELY CURED. If you suffer from Sciatica put aside whatever doubts you may have—in justice to yourself—and give this great remedy a trial."

For external use only.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

E HISTORY OF AVIATION.

f. Charlier's Lecture at the Salle Francaise.

of. P. L. Charlier, of the Gujarat College, edabad, gave an interesting lantern lecture on rday last, before the members of the Alliance caise, at Thoburn House. The subject of the re was the "History of Aviation."

e lecturer had spared no pains to make his urse most interesting down to the minutest de- of mechanism, and no less than sixty plates exhibited on the screen. He traced the history iation from the earliest times, and among the attractive films were those illustrating the ht machine in flight, Feber's experiments, his Majesty King Edward VII interviewing Wilbur ht, Santos Dumont's first flight, Farman ing the Archdeacon prize, the Bleriot and the inette monoplanes, the avion at the Aero- ical Exhibition (Paris, 1908), Prof. Langley's g machine, Sir Hiram Maxim's experiments, ardo da Vinci's flying machine, etc.

eaking of the ambition of mankind to conquer ir, Prof. Charlier said that in all ages and in all tries men had tried to imitate the birds and ver the secret of their swift, easy and graceful od of locomotion. Early legends showed that alus and Icarus, men of infinite resource and city, when kept as prisoners in the Labyrinth, ped by means of wings fastened with wax and l to their shoulders. Daedalus landed in Italy. us, elated by his success, wished to reach the The wax melted, and he fell to earth and shed.

chytas, a Roman, was said to have invented a g pigeon. Regiomontanus was also said to flown by means of wings, at a certain height. Persian king tried flying on a throne lifted in air by vultures. Similar stories were current in na and India. The first newspaper published Europe in 1623 contained a report of a flight in land. A flight in the time of James I, at ling in Scotland, was also recorded. The wings e made of hen's feathers. The flier broke his . Bernier, a Frenchman, in the reign of Louis V, made a few glides from the top of a hill. example was followed by the Marquis of queville (Louis XVI's reign), who flew across Seine and broke his leg on a laundress' boat. Not only did they find in history numerous re- is of attempted flights, but the greatest minds of past believed that ultimately man would move the air as he did on land and sea. Roger on's globe of tain-wrought copper filled h "etherial air" rested afloat like a boat in the Francis Bacon (the author of Shakespeare's ys?) thought that by studying the flying of birds n might find out how to fly themselves. Bishop lkins, who lived in the 17th century, and who the inventor of a universal language, in his book led "Mathematical Magics" proposed four meth- of flight. The first was by the help of spirits angels (levitation), the second by the aid of l (only in fiction), the third by means of wings tened to the body, and the fourth in flying ariots (dirigible aeroplanes). But the greatest of se early investigators was Leonardo da Vinci, tale of whose attempts at mechanical flights was ed in the novel of Merejkowski ("The Fore- nner").

The first real attempt to fly was made in 1843, by nson and Stringfellow. The first aeroplane which ually flew by its own power was that of Penaud 72). This kind of machine has become very pular as a toy, and also as a means of testing new vices in the arrangement of planes, etc., to ensure better their stability. The well-known electrician, ment Ader, constructed a series of aeroplanes ich he called "avions." The French War Office ped him with subsidies of 500,000 francs. On tober 14, 1897, his avion was reported to have wn in the presence of delegates from the Ministry War over a distance of 300 yards. Ader would, n, be the first successful aviator.

The cost of previous experiments had been enor- us. They had cost Sir Hiram Maxim one million, gley 50,000 dollars, Ader 500,000 francs, and in 20,000 francs. From 1891 to 1896 more than 0 short flights were made. The Lilienthal thod had been the least expensive.

mysterious Wright Brothers made the ac- tance of Chanute, the French aviator, and ed him to initiate them into the art of gliding. ey improved Chanute's apparatus. They added horizontal rudder at the front elevator; placed mselves horizontally on the machine to decrease resistance, and later on it occurred to them to rp the wings to re-establish lateral stability.

The success of the French in aviation was due to remarkable man called Ferdinand Ferber, a tain in the French Artillery. He had been the t in France to grasp the value of Lilienthal's d his American followers. Ernest Arch- shared with Ferber the honour of having rance the leading nation in the matter of . Gabriel Voisin was another French aviator w over the river Seine.

e lecture thereafter dealt in detail with the ievements of Bleriot, Farman, Santos Dumont, lbur Wright, Renaud, and A. V. Roe, and paid nigh tribute to the memory of those who had d in the cause of science in trying to conquer the

Referring to India, Prof. Charlier said that this s an ideal country for flying, because the weather steady, and there were large plains. The special antages of flying over other methods of locomo- were the speed, absence of need of roads, com- advantage to health, and cheapness.

THE WEATHER.

ain and Snow over the North of India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, DEC. 7.

he disturbance gave a quarter of an inch of rain erday at Muktesar, Jhansi and Nowgong.

orecast:—Further snow in Kashmir, and a few l showers in north-east India.

Karachi, Dec. 7.

Clouds are gathering this morning over large s in the Punjab, extending from Multan to bala. Good cold weather rains seem assured.

SIMLA, Dec. 8

here has been no rainfall of importance. Another urbance appears to be approaching from Persia. orecast:—Light local rain in Baluchistan.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

mmary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 7th December, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west njab and lightly clouded elsewhere. The mois- e in the air is either equal to or above the ave- ge. Day temperature is in defect at Multan and rsa; night temperature is also below normal at ultan.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi records 0·21 of in. Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. umidity is in excess. Maximum temperature has llen and is in moderate to considerable defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air s damper than usual in east Rajputana. Day tem- perature is in defect in Rajputana; night tempera- ture is below normal in Sind and west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in xcess in West Central India and south Gujarat and n defect in Kathiawar. Maximum temperature is n defect in the northern half of the division; the minimum is below normal over nearly the whole division.

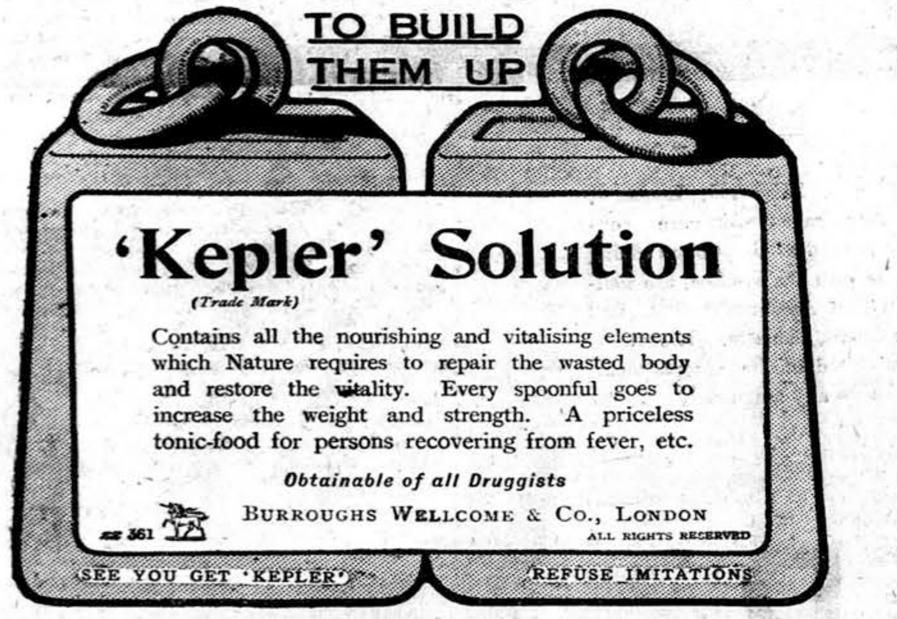
The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Night temperature is in excess at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north Konkan and lightly clouded in the south Konkan. Humidity is in defect at Bombay and in excess at Ratnagiri. Maximum temperature is in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Night temperature is in excess at most stations.

General Remarks.—The disturbance in northern India has moved eastwards and is now beyond the reporting area. The associated precipitation has again been light, Jhansi being the only station reporting rainfall of importance. Temperature has begun to fall in northern India and in Gujarat and Kathiawar due probably to the advance eastwards of a cold wave. Cloud has increased in the extreme south of the Peninsula. Light rain is reported from Colombo.

A few showers are possible in the extreme south.



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Contains all the nourishing and vitalising elements which Nature requires to repair the wasted body and restore the vitality. Every spoonful goes to increase the weight and strength. A priceless tonic-food for persons recovering from fever, etc.

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REFUSE IMITATIONS

SPORTING NEWS.

CALCUTTA RACES.

Opening of the Second Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 7.

The Second Extra Meeting opened to-day. The attendance was as usual. It was a day for punters as well. The favourites won, except in the Maiden Horse Plate, in which Serpent won; but he was well backed.

HURDLE RACE.—R. C. and A.—Distance over 7 flights.

Mr. G. K.'s Keerat, 10st. 3lbs. ....Williamson 1
Major Stratton's Ardclass, 10st. 3lbs........Quinn 2
Mr. Marshall's Kipling, 10st. 3lbs......Northmore 3

ALSO RAN:—Chow Chow, 10st. 3lbs.

BETTING:—6 to 4 on Keerat, twos Ardclass, fives Kipling, sixes Chow Chow.

THE RACE:—A good start. Ardclass made the running with Chow Chow next, Keerat lying last. Near the five furlong post the last-named overhauled the leaders and, coming steadily on, won by two lengths, twenty between second and third.

TIME:—3mins. 25 1-5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 20 for the winner, and Rs. 11 and Rs. 12 for places. An objection was lodged against the winner.

HARRISON PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Messrs. Valentine and Vernon's Maud, 9st. 8lbs. Davis 1
Messrs. Valentine and Vernon's Circus Girl, 8st. 9lbs.. Bloss 2
Mr. Fitch's Son-of-a-Gun, 8st. 11lbs.......Douthald 3
Messrs. Das and Paris' Stop Thief, 9st. 3lb...Hardy 4

BETTING:—5 to 1 on Maud, fives Circus Girl, sixes Son-of-a-Gun, twelves Stop Thief.

THE RACE:—Maud led all the way and won easily by three and a half lengths, eight lengths between second and third.

TIME:—1min. 18 3-4 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 12 to the winner, and Rs. 11 and Rs. 12 for places.

The objection raised against Keerat in the first race was over-ruled.

PEL PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr. Gouldas' Refresher, 10st. 3lbs..........A. Hoyt 1
Mr. Burjorjee's Blue Duck, 9st. 7lbs.........Elliott 2
Mr. Garda's Regalia, 10st. 3lbs. ....Brown 3

ALSO RAN:—Hydra, 10st.; May Venley, 9st. 11lbs.; Ruling Passion, 9st. 11lbs.; Runaway Girl, 9st. 8lbs.; Sidonia, 9st. 5lbs.; Lady Grey, 9st. 2lbs.; Bono Toys, 9st.

BETTING:—Six to four on Refresher, fours Blue Duck, sixes Hydra and Regalia, tens or more the rest

THE RACE:—Sidonia led, followed by Blue Duck, Hydra and May Venley, the rest in a bunch, with Refresher at the tail. The last-named gradually made up ground, and ultimately won comfortably by two and a half lengths, one and three-quarter lengths between second and third.

TIME:—1min. 17 1-4secs.

Tote paid Rs. 19 to the winner, and Rs. 13, Rs. 19 and Rs. 16 for places.

MAIDEN HORSE PLATE.—7 furlongs.

Zemindar of Nazerganj's Serpent, 8st. 6lbs...A. Ferguson 1
Messrs. Valentine and Vernon's Bushy Dame, 9st ....Davis 2
Sir A Apcar's McKenna, 9st..........................Kuhn 3

ALSO RAN:—Whin, 9st.; Tom Chaucer, 9st.: Longston, 8st. 10lbs; Yum Yum, 8st. 10lbs.; Irish Harp, 8st. 10lbs.; Lucullus 8st. 10lbs.; Bachelor's Squint, 8st. 6lbs.; St. Gilder 8st. 6lbs.; Spook 8st. 6lbs.; Maximum 8st. 2lbs.

BETTING:—Threes St. Gilder and Bachelor's Squint, fives Serpent and Whin, fifteens or more the rest.

THE RACE:—Spook followed by Serpent and McKenna, made the running. Opposite the Zeerut opening, the leader dropped off, leaving Serpent the winner by one and a quarter length, three-quarter length between second and third.

TIME:—1 min. 3 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 90 to the winner, and Rs. 28, Rs. 49 and Rs. 27 for places.

DECEMBER PLATE.—7 furlongs.

Mr. Garda's Lumination, 9st. 9lbs............Brown 1
Sir A. Apcar's Vavasor, 9st. 5lbs...........C. Hoyte 2
Mr. Scott's Sea Lad, 8st.......................Massoomdin 3

ALSO RAN:—Kurnell, 9st. 9lbs.; Dhu Lond, 9st. 9lbs.; Gunboat, 9st. 9lbs.; Brogue, 9st. 9lbs.; Jemima, 9st. 9lbs.; Lady Spring, 8st. 7lbs.; Wood, 7st. 7lbs.; Velerius, 7st.; John Wesley, 7st.; Aqueduct, 8st.; Mrs. Bang, 7st, Valiant, 8st. 2lbs.; (broke away and took no part).

BETTING:—Four to six Lumination, threes Vavasor, sixes Jemima, from ten to twenty-fives the rest.

THE RACE:—Mrs. Bang took up the running, closely attended by Lumination and Sea Lad, Vavasor next, the rest close together opposite the monsoon stand. Mrs. Bang fell back, leaving Lumination to win easily from Vavasor by one and a half length, one and a three-quarter length between second and third.

TIME:—1 min. 30 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 23 to the winner, and Rs. 14 and Rs. 26 for places.

CORINTHIAN PLATE.—1 1-2 mile.

Zemindar of Sivagiri's Black Douglas, 9st. 10lbs..Barrett 1
Col Obeidullah Khan's Parkhill, 9st 10lbs...Pratt 2
Sir A. Apcar's Bachelor's Art, 9st 3lbs. P. Kuhn 3

ALSO RAN:—Herald, 9st. 10lbs.; Sophodes 9st. 3lbs.; Silver Memory, 8st. 7lbs.

BETTING:—2 to 1 on Black Douglas, twos Parkhill, sixes and more the rest.

THE RACE: It was a very slow-run race. They all went together, with Parkhill slightly ahead of the rest. Near the stand Black Douglas challenged, and after a good finish won by a neck, one and a half lengths between second and third.

TIME:—2min. 40 1-4 secs

Tote paid Rs. 15 to the winner, and Rs. 11, Rs. 24 and Rs. 23 for places.

BOXING AT BANGALORE

BANGALORE, DEC. 7.

The following are the principal results of a boxing tournament which opened at the Empire Theatre last night.

Six-Round Contest. Pte. Fisher, Cameron Highlanders beat Pte. Boyles, 7th Hussars. Boyles made a capital fight of it to the end, and lost to Fisher on points.

There were ten other bouts of three rounds each, the best being for novices, 9st. 7 lbs., in which Pte. Young, Camerons, beat Pte. Cracknell, 7th Hussars; Pte. Martin, 7th Hussars, beat Pte. Woodward, 7th Hussars; Pte. Craig, Camerons, beat Pte. Willington, 7th Hussars; Pte. Seymour, 7th Hussars, beat Pte. Mather, Camerons; Pte. Morton, Camerons, beat Pte. Smith, 7th Hussars; Pte. Goddard, 7th Hussars, beat Pte. Inches, Camerons; and a Private of the Camerons beat Pte. Barrett, 7th Hussars.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL
R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 9th Dec. 1912.

777 Parades—Maxim Gun. The 2nd Class of "G" Company will parade at the Gymkhana at 7 a m to day Monday the 9th instant.

II The Maxim Gun Class of "A" Company will parade at Head-quarters at 7 a m on Tuesday the 10th instant.

III Wednesday the 11th instant.—Commanding Officer's Parade.

Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p m.

Dress Drill Order, Uniform, shorts with Caps.

Subject Infantry Training 1911, infantry in attack, pages 119-127.

778. Camp of Instruction—It is notified for information that the Annual Training Camp will be held from 1st to 8th February 1913.

779. Medals.—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 14th instant.

780. Musketry.—The Corps team for the Rivett Carnac Competition will fire at Ghat Kopar on Sunday 15th instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 5-40 a.m. The Range is available for practice on Saturday 14th instant leaving Victoria Terminus at 12-30 noon.

781 Promotions The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions in Bugle Band:—

No 6778 Bugler R Rose to be Corporal Bugler.

No 6256 Bugler V Windsor, to be Lce Corpl Bugler

782 Leave The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to No 4558 Corpl B Gordon, "A" Coy from 6th Jan to 16th Feb 1913, both days inclusive.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Offg. Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

A proficiency class will commence early in January 1913, those wishing to appear this season should submit their names to the Adjutant as early as possible

II I V R A Matches Nos 5 and 6 may be fired Concurrently with 2nd Stage Victoria Competion.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL
THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR,
COMMANDING.
Bombay, 9th Dec., 1912.

303 Duties for week ending 15th Dec 1912.

Orderly Officer Lieut M H Sowerby.

Orderly Sergt No 1 Company Sergt C B Banks.

Orderly Sergt No 2 Company Sergt O M P Clyne.

304 Monday 9th Parades for week ending 15th December 1912.

The E E Company will parade at Apollo Bunder at 7 0 p m and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

Wednesday 11th. D R F Class No 2 Company at the Old Saluting Battery at 7 15 a.m.

Dress:—Plain Clothes.

Thursday 12th. There will be no Lecture on Thursday 12th instant.

The team selected to represent the Corps in the Rivett Carnac Trophy will fire at Ghat Koper on Thursday 12th Dec on the B V R Range.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5 40 a m

The team will be published in orders on Tuesday morning.

Saturday 14th. No 1 Company one 6 inch B L C D R F and dial at Mahaluxmi are places at disposal of O C No 1 Company.

Gun Layers—The Gun Layers of No 1 Company will parade at Mahaluxmi at 5 p.m. for Annual passing will Examination.

Dress:—Khaki and Helmets.

No. 2 Company parade at 5 15 p m at R A Lecture Room Colaba for Fire Discipline and minature Range Practice.

305 Medals Applications for the Volunteer Long Service Medal, must be submitted to the Adjutants Office by the 16th Dec 1912.

306. Proficiency Class. A Proficiency Class will be started early in January, names should be submitted to the Adjutant by 28th December 1912.

307. Dis-cipline. Station Order No 259 of 2nd December 1912, is published for information:—

Until farther Orders "Maidania" is placed out of bounds for all Troops in the Garrison.

This applies to Volunteers in Uniform.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

DAILY EXPORT.—DEC. 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—75 tons oil cakes, Volkart Bros; 32 bales wool, E Dossa and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—108 cwts chutney and condiments, F Nowroji; 50 cwts fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 175 cwts deer horns, G Suchedina; 40 cwts aloes, A Laduck; 300 cwts deer horns, J M Rahimtoola; 11 cwts deer horns, E Mahomed; 17 1-2 cwts cashewnut kernels, R Kochkar Sons and Co; 105 cwts gum, E Sooltanally; 105 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—2 tons drugs, R Kochkar Sons and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Nordfarer s—5,000 cwts teelseed, 1,000 cwts poppy-seed, 8,500 cwts barley and 1,000 cwts gram, Ralli Bros; 3,000 cwts bone pieces, Croft Mody and Co; 2,250 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

Chulmleigh s—105 bales hemp, S Ramrikhdas.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Auristan s—165 bales cotton, S Hemawar and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Sardegna s—1,757 cwts castorseed, 1,001 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co; 400 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR GENOA.

Sardegna s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co; 1,001 cwts linseed and 4,002 cwts gingellyseed, C Boggiano and Co; 100 bales cotton, K Visram and Co; 100 bales cotton, W Woolf and Sons; 100 bales cotton, M Muncher-shaw and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Persepolis s—2,000 cwts castorseed and 2,000 cwts mawraseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwts gram, B S Lloyd and Co; 800 tons manganese ore, the Central India Minning Co; 1,000 cwts weedseed, Baner and Krause.

Chulmleigh s—153 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy; 5,007 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co; 487 cwts myrabollams, S Cooverji and Co; 984 cwts myrabollams and 105 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co.

Lindenfels s—250 cwts myrabollams, Culhandas Bros; 50 cwts myrabolllams, P Mathuradas and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Moravia s—26 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR VENICE.

Moravia s—400 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Norfolk s—6,120 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—500 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 250 cwts dhamaso, A Chagla and Co; 65 cwts sharkfins M J Joomabhoy and Co.

Kawachi Maru s—50 bales twist, M Amersey and Co.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Dr. Nodine contends that rheumatic fever is caused by a germ, and that it is most probable that the mouth is its portal of entry into the system and that its presence there is due to decayed teeth. The relation of the tonsils to rheumatism has been well proved, and these are most probably infected also by decayed teeth. In addition such conditions of the teeth allow other infective germs to reach the organism and break down its normal resistance to such infections. Faulty teeth, too, lead to impaction of food particles in the mouth, and their decay, and interfere with the proper preparation of food for digestion in the stomach and intestines. He thinks that infection from decayed teeth may likewise be the cause or one of the causes of diabetes. In any case, the resistance of the organism to infection is very much diminished in the course of a diabetes, and the existence of a septic mouth makes the danger of infection very actual in such cases.

The most remarkable longevity is found in the Balkans, and the old-age antidote of Prof. Metchnikoff—supposed to destroy harmful bacteria of the great intestine—is, a soured milk containing lactic bacilli, made by the peasants of this region. "Yiaourt" or "Yiaourti," as this preparation is called, has been made in Greece since the Turkish occupation in the fifteenth century. It is a favourite summer article of diet of all classes, considered cooling and healthful. It is made from either cow's or sheep's milk which is boiled five or ten minutes, according to the thickness desired, then partially cooled, poured into small jars or cups, and placed in a wooden container called a "dryer." A little old Yiaourt about 30 grains for a gallon of milk—is next dissolved in a little water, a drop of the solution being placed in each jar without breaking the scum. The dryer, which is air-tight, is closed and by a charcoal fire is kept at 85 degrees to 95 degrees F. for three and a half hours in summer to five hours in winter. The Yiaourt is then ready for use.

A Belgian chemist, M. Effront, asserts that he has synthetically produced viands, closely resembling butcher's meat in taste, but of greater nutritive value. M. Effront's method is to take such industrial residue as malt grains and to extract therefrom the proteids. The malt grains, after being washed, pressed and treated, with sulphuric acid and then lime, give after filtration and evaporation a pasty substance, tasting like meat, but with three times as much nourishment.. Several doctors in Brussels have experimented on man with this artificial meat with satisfactory results. M. Effront has also prepared another food from the hay of Lucerne and clover and other fodder, the nutritive quality of which has passed the tests.

Experience with quite unusual phenomena was brought to pupils in the military school at Athens by a violent thunderstorm of last May. Reporting it to the Paris Academy of Sciences, Prof. C. Maltezos states that great flames were seen, sudden and loud noises were heard, and heavy shocks were received in the inner corridors of the building; and he suggests that these were caused by a violent electric wind. Such a stream of strongly ionised air is set up, on a small scale, by a large influence machine.

The discovery of hydrocyanic acid in white clover may be an economic fact of great importance to agriculturists. It is well known that fatal results often follow the transfer of sheep from a field of grass to a field of young clover. 'Hitherto this has been attributed to the animals gorging themselves with the sweet young leaves, this being followed by fatal distension of the stomach. If Professor Guignard's theory, reported by the 'Chemist and Druggist', be correct, the hydrocyanic acid may really have been the cause of death in many of these cases. Some other varieties of Trifolium are commonly sown in mixtures of grass seeds, the principal of these being red clover "Trifolium pratense", and a hybrid known as Alsike clover, the latter being largely used. Curiously enough, white clover, "Trifolium repens, may be said to be indigenous in almost all soils, and it is stated that the application of lime on a healthy soil is often followed by the appearance of thousands of the white clover plant, and this even, on poor clay soils, where apparently no clover previously existed. This is a subject that may well occupy the close attention of our scientific agriculturists.

An innovation in municipal financing and endowment funds has been announced at Evansville, Indiana. Adolph Melzer, a wealthy retired soap manufacturer, has presented to the City Council £200, which is to be kept in the bank at compound interest for 250 years, when the deposit will amount to about £4,000,000. The donor believes that many municipalities are held back by their large debts. To offset the fear that a city will become bankrupt by incurring large bonded indebtedness, and that future generations will groan under the burdens imposed by the administration of to-day, Mr. Melzer has devised the plan to distribute his wealth among many towns where such an endowment may serve as a stimulus to large public improvements.

M. Eiffel, the builder of the famous tower, is carrying out elaborate experiments in wind pressure by means of which he hopes to solve theoreticaly the problems of aviation. At Auteuil he has established an enormous aerodynamic laboratory which contains among other elaborate apparatus a system of fans capable of producing wind currents of all speeds up to 45 yards a second. By an ingenious contrivance of balance he is able to test the pressure on a plane surface at different angles and in different positions, thus obtaining statistics most useful to French airmen. He is also giving attention to the question of wind pressure on the walls of an airship shelter, also the force of different kinds of propellers used on aircraft.

Figures worked out in Germany indicate that the electrification of crops on the farm will not be an expensive change, and it should soon become common if the practical increase in yield proves as great as the experiments have foretold. An area of about 15 acres was covered with a network of wires 1 32nd of an inch in diameter, stretched about 15 feet. above the ground at a distance apart of 33 feet. The current was supplied at 65,000 volts, the positive pole being connected to the network and the negative to the earth; and in dry weather of moderate temperature the power consumption was only 17 watts. Allowing twice as much for losses, it was calculated that the electrification of 100 acres for three months, at an average price for current, would cost about £18. The chief expense would be for wires and their maintenance, and this would vary greatly under differing conditions.

In a recent number of the "Astrophysical Journal" Prof. Wood discloses the possibilities of photographing celestial objects by using the visual region of the spectrum alone, the violet region alone, and the ultraviolet region alone. The photographs of the lunar surface taken by Prof. Wood by these three different methods show very marked differences of brightness. A patch just above the crater. Aristarchus is as bright as the surrounding surface when the "visual" region is employed, comes out rather darker on the "violet" image, and is quite dark when photographed in the "ultra-violet" light. Some of the "maria" appear darker in the violet picture and appear to be differentiated "inter se" by the selective process. Prof. Wood suggests that, were it possible to take pictures over a great range of different wavelengths, it would become possible to take up the subject of lunar petrography. A series of experiments led him to the conclusion that the dark patch near Aristarchus is covered by a form of sulphur or some sulphur compound. If it were possible to extend the range of photographs to where the silicates begin to show, by anomalies in reflecting power, one might be able to map out the lunar surface petrographically.

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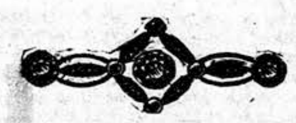

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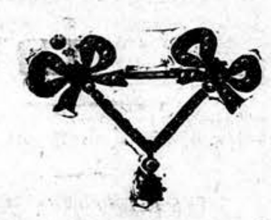

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The *Statesman*, November 16th, says:—At the invitation of Mr. J. Lee, Proprietor and Secretary, the writer was permitted a press interview with the Sports Club yesterday afternoon. In its appendages and appurtenances, its billiard tables, bar, and so forth, it is well found and it is apparently a club with very catholic sympathies and has a membership of over 500. The prizes for the Xmas Billiard Tournament were shown to the writer and are two big and very solid silver cups.

The *Asian*, Calcutta, September 7, says:—It will have been noticed that in support of a challenge, which he issued. Mr. Joe Lee placed a lakh of rupees on deposit with a Calcutta Bank. His business integrity is beyond question, and punters doing business with him, may do so in the full assurance that they will receive their winnings in full.

The *Statesman*, Calcutta, 6th Jan., says:—Mr. Joe Lee is one of the biggest starting price and straight-out fielders in India.

Indian D. Telegraph, Lucknow, 21st Aug., says:—Absolute security is assured to all punters doing business with Mr. Joe Lee, the well-known Turf Accountant, of 8, Lall Bazar Street, Calcutta. His funds are unlimited and he accepts commissions to any amount.

The *Sporting Life* of London, England, 30th October, says:— . * * * If Mr. Lee were not well-known to Sportsmen and Clubmen throughout the world as one of themselves, he would still be somebody as a mere Globe Trotter.

UNBIASSED

and

INDEPENDENT

OPINIONS OF

JOE LEE'S

integrity and bona-fides.

Daily Post, Bangalore, 20th Aug., says:—Prompt payment is assured to all punters doing business with Mr. Joe Lee, of 8, Lall Bazar Street, Calcutta. He executes commissions to any amount and his integrity is well known in sporting circles.

The *Bengalee*, Calcutta, 16th Aug., says:—We notice that Joe Lee, of 8, Lall Bazar Street, Calcutta, has deposited one lakh of rupees with his banke[illegible]Calcutta in support of a challen[illegible].

Rangoon Times, Burma, 29th February, 1912, says:—Mr. Joe Lee, the well-known Calcutta Turf Commission Agent, has opened a branch in Rangoon. The fact that he has been favoured with large commissions by Mr. Burjorjee and other prominent Rangoon sporting gentlemen, proves his *bona fides.*

Madras Times, Madras, 20th Aug., says:—The mere fact of Joe Lee having deposited one lakh of rupees with his bankers to meet the requirements of one particular venture only, speaks volumes for his cash resources.

Capital, Calcutta, 15th Feb., 1912:—The best thing to do is to encourage Commission Agents whose integrity is beyond question. To this class belongs Mr. Joe Lee.

Englishman, Calcutta, Sept. 2nd, 1912, says:—Mr. Joe Lee, the well-known Turf Accountant, has handled large sums and the lucky punters who deal with him have never had uneasy moments.

Telegraphic and Money Orders Will NOT be accepted.

The *Indian Field*, Calcutta, 14th Dec., says:—The fact that he does extensive business with many of the prominent racing owners, both in Calcutta and Western India, should be sufficient guarantee of his *bona fides.*

Times of Ceylon, Aug., 23rd, 1912, says:—Mr. Joe Lee, of 8, Lall Bazaar Street, Calcutta, has a reputation for square dealing with clients.

The *English Mail*, Nov. 16th 1912, says:— . . . . . . The Public can safely entrust their money to Mr. Joe Lee, who has been well known in India, particularly on the Bombay side, for many years.

The *Indian Planters Gazette*, 6th April, says:—Mr. Joe Lee, of the Sports Club, 8, Lall Bazaar Street, Calcutta, is, keeping up his reputation as India's premier Commission Agent. The Sports Club has become quite a feature in this city; it is most comfortably furnished and is up-to-date in all respects. The number of its members has increased very considerably and it is well partronized.

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"THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS," August 12th, says:—

The well-known Turf Accountant, Mr. JOE LEE, claims to be the most extensive layer of odds of anyone in India. To support this claim he has deposited Rs. 1,00,000 in the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank.

Should any layer of odds prove his claim to be incorrect he is entitled to claim the money.

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